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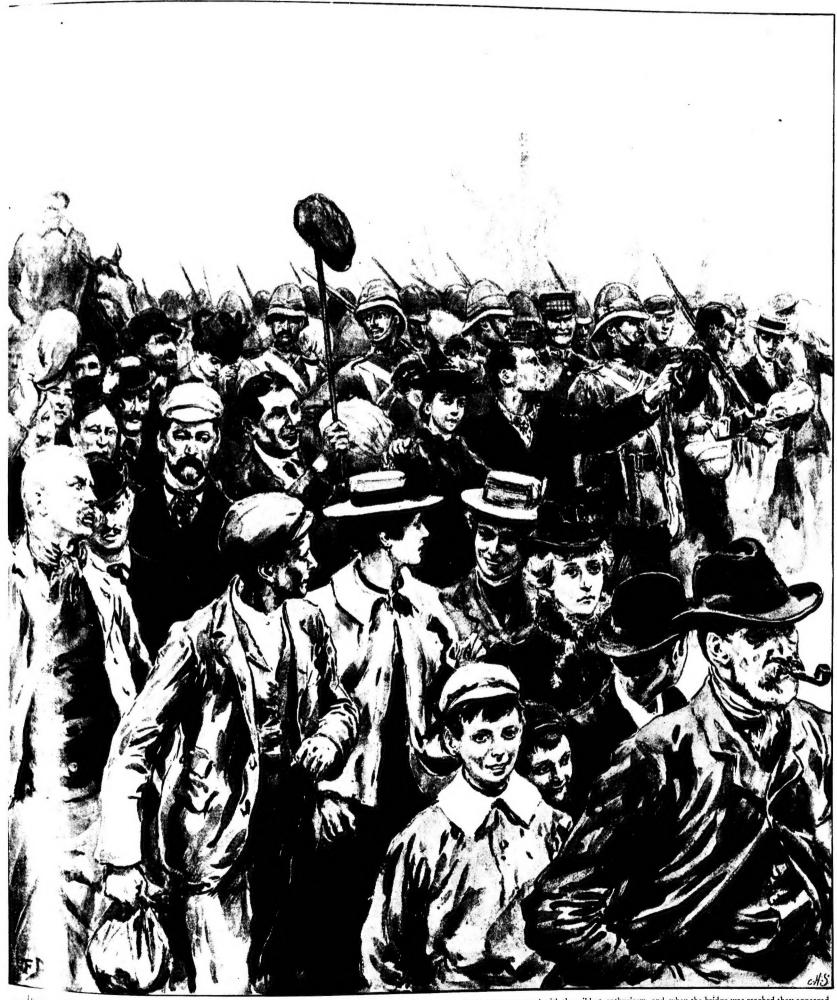
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the four Westminster Bridge. A dense crowd followed them, cheering lustily all the way. On

## Topics of the Weck

IN order to appreciate fully the military position

Our Defence in South Africa, it is necessary that we should curb our natural desire to see our forces sweep South Africa the enemy like chaff before the wind, and remember that our armies are inferior in numbers to those of the Boers, and that, consequently, we are for the moment condemned to pursue tactics of an exclusively defensive nature. If, when we see the opportunity, we are enabled to turn our defence into a successful offence, we may congratulate ourselves on having accomplished more than could be legitimately expected of us. Regarded from this point of view we have so far done exceedingly well. We have lost a little ground, but nowhere have we lost a battle, while on the other hand we have inflicted several severe checks on the enemy, and in Natal we have completely defeated the first object of General Joubert's strategy. Of the exact nature of that object there can be no doubt. Our forces in Natal were divided into two bodies. At Ladysmith the main army was concentrated under General White, while at Glencoe, some forty miles northward on the railway, a smaller body, consisting of about 4,000 men under General Symons, was stationed. The idea of the Boers, conceived even before the declaration of war, was to cut off the force under General Symons and to annihilate it by a simultaneous attack from the north and east. General White was to have been held at bay at a point on the railway north of Ladysmith. How carefully this plan was laid may be gathered from the fact that a portion of the force destined to bar the railway against General White's advance was sent from Volksrust under Colonel Schiel into the Free State before President Kruger's Ultimatum was addressed to the High Commissioner. This force was intended to advance through the passes, join another force coming from the north under Generals Viljoen and Kock and seize the railway at Elands Laagte. While this operation was in progress General Lucas Meyer on the east, and General Erasmus advancing from Hatten Spruit on the north, were to have fallen simultaneously on the British at Glencoe and Dundee. The plan broke down largely owing to its faulty execution. Meyer attacked in due course, but he was not assisted by Erasmus, and consequently he was disastrously routed. Schiel, Viljoen, and Kock appeared at Elands Laagte, but they also were defeated. None the less, owing to the numerical superiority of the Boers the British at Glencoe still were in danger of being overwhelmed, and consequently a retreat southward became necessary. This retreat was admirably executed by General Yule, although he seems to have been closely followed by the enemy, who, at the last moment, vainly tried to march a force between him and General White. The latter, however, held this force at bay while General Yule, marching along the Helpmakaar Road, succeeded on Tuesday in taking shelter with the main British Army at Ladysmith. The net result of these operations is that while on the one hand we have been compelled to abandon Glencoe and Dundee and the whole of the railway north of Ladysmith, we have succeeded in concentrating our forces, and have at the same time inflicted a series of demoralising defeats on the enemy, in which they have lost several of their best Generals, a number of guns and an unnumbered crowd of rank and file. Our own loss has not been inconsiderable, but our defence has been a successful one. On the western frontier of the Transvaal the operations have followed a similar course, though on a less ambitious scale. We Lave abandoned Vryburg, but at Mafeking and Kimberley our defence has been eminently successful, and the Boers, although closely investing those towns, have lost heavily. There is no reason to fear that this situation will be sensibly modified pending the arrival of General Buller with the large reinforcements now on the seas. Our forces in South Africa are everywhere outnumbered, but in strategy, gallantry and confidence they are fully equal to the task devolving upon

them.

THE QUEEN'S touching messages to her victorious troops in South Africa happily synchronise with For Thos2 the humane endeavour of the Duke of Cambridge Left Behind to provide for the necessities of those bereaved of their breadwinners by this cruel war. His Royal Highness had but to speak the word to

nsure that Her Majesty's tender solicitude would find national response in practical shape. The Mansion House subscription list was no sooner opened than handsome sums were paid in, although many of the donors had just given liberally to the Refugees' Relief Fund. But however large may be the total amount of this Patriotic Fund, there seems only too much likelihood that every farthing will be required if the scheme of relief is to be carried out in its entirety on a generous scale. It includes in its scope almost all sufferers from casualties during the campaign, whether the soldiers themselves or those dependent upon them for a living. We may hope that even wives "off the strength" and their families will receive sympathetic consideration; that would, it is true, largely add to the amount required, but the nation would be profoundly disappointed if these unfortunate women and their children were ungenerously treated. Happily, the ex-Commander-in-Chief is by no means the man to permit the ligatures of red

tape and routine to cripp'e any action of his on behalf of distressed humanity. The public may subscribe, therefore, in full confidence that justice tempered by kindness will be rendered to every sufferer, wholly irrespective of official differentiation between legitimate and illegitimate claims.

IF Sir M. Hicks-Beach ever entertained the idea of providing for the cost of the war by The Sinews increasing taxation, it can only be said that, in of War his case, "second thoughts were best." It may well be doubted, however, by the light of his own utterance last Monday, whether he was

ever possessed by that intention. He marshalled quite a number of convincing arguments against increasing taxation, whether direct or indirect, in the second half of the financial year, and it is hard to believe that these objections did not occur to such an intelligent mind from the first. At all events, there is no sort of question that the nation, with scarcely an exception, highly approves of his adding the amount required to the outstanding floating debt by the issue of Treasury bills. This method presents many advantages; it produces the minimum of embarrassment in the money market, it does not harass trade, it leaves the Sinking Fund in full operation, and it renders unnecessary any creation of Consols. Moreover, until the war ends, it will be impossible to estimate the proportion of its cost which the British taxpayer will have to contribute. A heavy war indemnity will be exacted, it is a safe assumption, from each of the Republics for forcing us to resort to hostilities, and as they will have no occasion to maintain costly armaments after the rehabilitation of the Pax Britannica in South Africa, they should be able gradually to pay off an indemnity claim out of the savings produced by retrenchment of military expenditure.

#### Court The

THE absorbing interest of our South African Campaign is felt as keenly by our Royal House as throughout the nation. Princes have been speeding the parting soldiers with warm sympathy and kindly words of farewell and encouragement, Her Majesty taking the opportunity to bid good-bye personally to the 1st Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, who had been her guard of honour at Ballater. The Queen drove over from Balmord to the Ballater barracks, bringing with her Prince and Princess Francis Joseph of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice. The soldiers were drawn up opposite the entrance gate, and gave a Royal salute on the arrival of the Queen, who drove slowly along the ranks. Then the Highlanders marched twice past the carriage, and formed up afresh to hear Her Majesty's brief speech wishing them God-speed. The officers were them introduced to the Queen, and the men gave three hearty cheers as the Royal party drove away. Her Majesty's message to the Secretary of tate for War, expressing her sympathy with the relations of the fallen and wounded in the battles round Glencoe, is another of those heartfelt demonstrations which link the Sovereign to her people, while the Queen also sent a special message to the Scots Guards, whom the Duke of Connaught inspected at Chelsea Barracks before their departure. Thick fog did not prevent the Duchess and daughters from accompanying the Duke to the parade ground, where the inspection was carried through in semi-darkness. The Duke and Duchess had only arrived from Scotland a few hours before, travelling all night, and they met with the warmest So keen a soldier as the Duke of Connaught naturally made the most critical inspection in detail, often questioning the men as he walked down the ranks. Finally, he made a most inspiriting speech to the regiment. Nor did the Duke's interest end here, for he went down to Southampton on purpose to see the Scots Guards off, paying quite a surprise visit. He arrived on the quay just as the Nubia was leaving her moorings, and when he had followed the vessel to the end of the extension the Duke raised his cap and called for "Three cheers for the Scots Guards." The response was given with wild enthusia m, and counter-cheers came just as lustily from the departing soldiers as they crowded the deck and hung on the rigging.

Another fortnight will see the Court once more back in Windsor, the departure from Balmoral being fixed for November 10. Now the Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria have been the Queen's latest visitors, coming for a few days on leaving Mar Lodge.

The Sandringhan house party assembles next week, when most of the Princes and Princesses who have been staying at Mar Lodge will meet again in the Prince of Wales's Norfolk home. Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark were the first to leave Mar Lodge for town, followed by the Tsarevitch Michael, while the Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria went to Balmoral on their way home. The Prince of Wales came back to town from Dorsetshire on Saturday, having enjoyed excellent sport with Lord Wolverton. On the last day of his stay he shot over Bere Down Warren and Park, when the bag included nearly 1,000 pheasants, over Soo rabbits, and numerous partridges and wild ducks. Coming back to town, the Prince stopped at Shaftesbury to receive an address, the streets being gaily decorated in his honour. On Monday he received ex-President Harris n of the United States, and went to the theatre in the evening with Prince and Princess Charles.

The German Emperor will stay at Windsor from Monday, November 20, to the following Saturday when he comes over next

The Orleans wedding next week will be a simpler affair than originally intended. The Duc d'Orleans had planned a big gathering of friends and adherents, but recent events in France have somewhat disorganised the arrangements of the Royalist party, so the idea has been stopped. However, as many of the Orleans family as can come over will be present, including the octogenarian Prince de Joinville, grandfather of the bridegroom. The contract is to be signed at York House, Twickenham, on Sunday night, and the wedding ceremony will take place next morning at the Roman Catholic Church, Kingston-on-Thames. A reception will follow at York House, the Duc d'Orleurs doing the honours.

## The War Session

BY HENRY W. LUCY

THE Queen's Speech, as everyone knows, adjournment of the sittings-as distinct from 1 the business of the War Session was account it is difference will seem to be akin to that which, by Tweedledum from Tweedledee. Really it has: bearing on the business of the House of Coans originally intended, the sittings of Parliament was instead of the conclusion of the matter being Ly ceremonial for Prorogation, it would not be hear ... another Queen's Speech to be put forward whethele in February. Being no speech from the Thiones, Address in reply to that gracious message. ! debate on the Address, there would be no chance. Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Dr. Clark, and other. speeches on miscellaneous topics addressed to easong no supper is a penal arrangement which. lying principle of justice, has gained accertance No Address no speeches is a sequence from a member recoils in honest indignation.

The question was raised soon after the House was fortified by precedents, and at first shows. vield to clamour. On further consideration he . sion that the game was not worth the candle the in playing it out to the end. What would it steadfast would be that private members would be their undoubted right to deliver now speeches the keep till February. As far as waste of public time is concerned in matter would probably prove as broad as it was be a Accordingly he, with the easy grace and charm of manner ... . me to him ; nature, yielded to the Opposition, and Parliament and propagate

The consequence of this concession has appear I in the rapidity with which business has gone forward. Each day a - seen accomplished its appointed work. Towards the end a string trace, more than sufficient for the work assigned. I were on Membry, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in M. War Budge. it was all over before eight o'clock. To this end the attitude assumed by the Leader of the Opposition has materially contributed As he observed, with British forces in the field of tending april of odds, events are of much more interest and importance than work. Patriotic citizens will, at such a juncture, refrain ir in cudamasks the Government, distracting their attention and weakening their hands in the fight with the invader of British Colonies. For any in a way the Opposition have followed their leader, and paths business has gone forward with steady strides.

The Irish members have done their best to introduce a note of discord into the proceedings. The effort has been as fittle as it was grotesque. Determined and systematic obstruction as pacisely under the command of Mr. Parnell, was, is oil memore know, a serious matter. Obstruction in the hands of gentlemen of the calibre of Mr. W. Redmond and Mr. Patika O'Brien, makes the procedure a tiresome tare. Much nor serious in its practical effects upon the oracle of a sing are the habits of Mr. John Dillon. He an older Lariamentary hand, and in a social position, cast in dimension and from his friends on the Bench behind, is careful to keep - the the range of penal consequences. All the same, when he is easy on his bemembers, with despairing sigh, recognise the certainy that at it is an hour, more than the eighth part of the while we allested it a night's debate, will be appropriated.

On the whole, Mr. W. Redmond and Mr. I - N. Ceprica are more economical in their filehing for private uses devoted to public services. Including the lax to themselves on the question whether they sl. suspended, the process does not occupy merafter which they are disposed of for at les-Mr. Dillon, on the contrary, having made a si before dinner, may (and sometimes does) over

between half-past nine and the adjournment of Where the two travestics of the noble ar identical is in the point of dreariness. reporting in the bare summary of Parliament is attractive heading "A Scene," implies that : stirring action in the House on the preceding fact, nothing was more prosaic than the process the rival performances of Mr. Redmond an: keynote was struck by the individuality of to whom Providence has denied that sense which endear their countrymen to the world. ness of this fact was at the bottom of a rather made about Providence in the cours the War Budget. "If," he said. "the Boot-British arms I can never again have the same i in Providence which I have hitherto had." 1 funny, deliciously funny. But the humour was unconscious.

The business of the Session really closed on Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained the sec. Budget proposals. There was in the circumstant successive divisions, challenged by the Irish in the presence of over 360 members. anxiety to learn how the ten millions already at purposes is to be raised. Would the income-toxic. the beer vat be tapped? Would the tobaco with? A sigh of relief went round the benefits Beach's brief business-like statement made it clear? addition to the three millions, the unexpected say year, will be raised by foan. The prospect clearly Boer, having insisted on war, would be called a share of the burden, crowned the gratification Members went off to complete their preparations town. All was over save the ordered process of Bill, and the barren ceremony of the Prorogation.

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## Club Comments

By "MARMADUKE"

WHEN Composited was to be hanged, the rope broke at the earry out the sentence. Regaining his feet he exclaimed . .... pid country, where they do not even know how to hang all accounts the Poers have for long entertained g very part and a confidence of the English, but the early and rapid victories guined by the season will not enable them to accuse us of bungling

The slave are it delivered by Mr. Arthur Balfour last week on the question the treasonable utterances of Irish members of Parliament, has a deed immeasurably to his reputation. It delighted every section of he House. That the speech may have been prepared as 10% the me item of the answer is very probable, but the seics, two interpolations, and admirably included ties it is admitted to have been one of the most remarkable of anances on record in connection with the give and mary warfare, and it settled in a few seconds a take of I'm less delicately handled, might have led to very matter who deplorable !

It is known and Mr. Cunningham Green owes his appointment to Pretoria s . . what to his fortunate stur, and, moreover, that he was somewhat definelined to accept the offer. That he has had to endure a very trying ordeal is obvious, but his mission is now ended, either before the Circhday Honours list is published on New Year's bay, he will concated a K.C.M.G. or a K.C.B., as the Queen will include to name in the list which has been mentioned. Naturally the triends of Mr. Green will hope that the K.C.B. will fall to his lot, for the K.C.M.G. is amongst the pot-hooks and hangers of al; habitical and other distinctions.

It may be, however, should the war be prolonged beyond the New Year, that a special list of honours will be published at the termination of hostilities. In that case, Mr. Green and Sir Alfred Milner will be decorated when that list appears. It is difficult to predict what particular honour will be conferred upon Sir Alfred Milner. The creation of new peerages is much governed by the mancial position of the individual. It is obviously bad policy to confer a peerage on one whose means are not of sufficient magnitude to enable him to uphold with dignity the position. The Queen has almost always insisted on that point.

Those who have the best means of obtaining information on the matter, insist that the war will cost the country fully twenty-five millions of money. At the time of writing that seems to be an altogether exaggerated estimate, for the series of rapidly delivered teverses which the Boers have suffered should tend to shorten the campaign. The events which have occurred in Natal during the last few days were so unexpected that they should—if nothing happens to balance their effect—considerably modify the estimate formed even by the most sanguine Government official.

Lord Wolseley has triumphed. Until the middle of last week even officers at high rank and much experience were accusing the War Office of neglect, short-sightedness, and mismanagement. War Office officials in conversation defended the Department, but not very vigorously, evidently trusting to events to demonstrate how a hitch the War Office has been able to despatch the largest army which has been sent over the seas in modern times. Lord Wolseley is the best-abus of man in the Army, and even civilians frequently chicise him a honely. It is to be hoped that the torrent of abuse will now be too. and that praise will be given to him that has

In times of 15 and excitement all kinds of reports are distributed and spread w becomishing rapidity. It is a report and in the control of th stonishing rapidity. It is now said that one serier will be richer by the war—if it is successful thirty willions of money. It is difficult to see Anglo-Germa: -to the extern how this is to accomplished. No doubt the shares in South African venturif rise enormously in value, and the market will be dexterous. adjulated to squeeze whatever gold can be al stracted. 15: irly millions is a large amount to fall to the lot of one manipula

According to the days "Dictionary of Dates," the edition pub-Ished in 1889. computed that six billions eight hundred and sitty millions have perished on the battlefield since history has kept a rece o the fights of mankind. The reader will find the item of "War," It is astounding. Also it that estimate vilearn by what process the figures have been arrived at.

The paragrap Surgesting a suit ich precedes the last offers an opportunity for writers who are in search of one. It might all reprintely, a Fortunes of the Century," and would be timed characteristics of that we are about to sum up the events and hip the twentier). nineteenth century in preparation to turning which is supposed there are the Rothschilds-a financial house hers-the late 1 tiivide a hundred millions between its membreagh, the Dala Hirsch, Vanderbilt, Astor, Rockfeller, Lord Westminster, and a multitude of others.

The late Mr . of Commons, had les Villiers, who was the Father of the House Rent age in fail

session of his faculties. He had met almost is joinical, social, and literary life than the majority of men, even is his joshion. It is the majority of men, even h, his limition, have the chance of being. Is it known to any wheth r he has a wheth r he left reconetts which will be published in the future dealing with the end and events of his time?

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THE WORLD'S GREAT SHOW, 2.10 and 7.20. EARLY VARIETIES, 11.0 a.m. ALL FREE, Including Z&O in the "SPIRIT of the SPHINX;" Midlle. ANTONIO, the Most Marvellous Lady Gymnast in the World; PRINCESS TOPAZE, the Smallest Song and Dance Midget on Earth; the Marvellous FLYING ORTELLOS: the HUMAN ARROW Shot from a Cross-Bow; Jeannette Latour, Ballad Vocalist; the VEZEYS, Dog Musicians; Winona, Champion Lady Shot of the World; Clarke, Glenny and Sheldon, The Haunted House; Willis, Comical Conjurer; The Sisters CORINI, Serios and Dancers; CLARKE and CLEMENT, Eccentric Comedians; ANNIE LUKER'S Dive trom the Root; Professor Horace's Marvellous Performing Dogs, Cats and Bantams; ALVANTEE'S Sensational Slide from the Roof to Stage; Grace Dudley, Serio; the Daisy Ballet Troupe; the Sisters Mayne, Singers and Dancers; Judge, Top-Boot and Chair Dancer, PARKER'S Celebrated Jumping Dogs; Baroux and Bion, Eccentric Knockabouts; Duvalo, Conto.ttonist; Edith Sylvesto, Serio and Legmania Artist; the Sisters Jeane, Burlesque Singers and Dancers; CINATUS and El Zamond. Hand Sand Dancers; Mdlle. Adelina in h:r Facial Representations; the Cassons, Musical Vandevilles; SCHUBERTS'S Performing Goats; the MOBILE Negro Comedy Quintette; and a host of others. All Free in the WORLD'S GREAT SHOW, 2.10 and 7.20. EARLY VARIETIES, II.0 a.m. is hours continuous Entertainment for One Shilling. Children 6d.

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CONCERTS, Every Monday, at 8.30 p.m. FIREWORKS, Every Thursday, at
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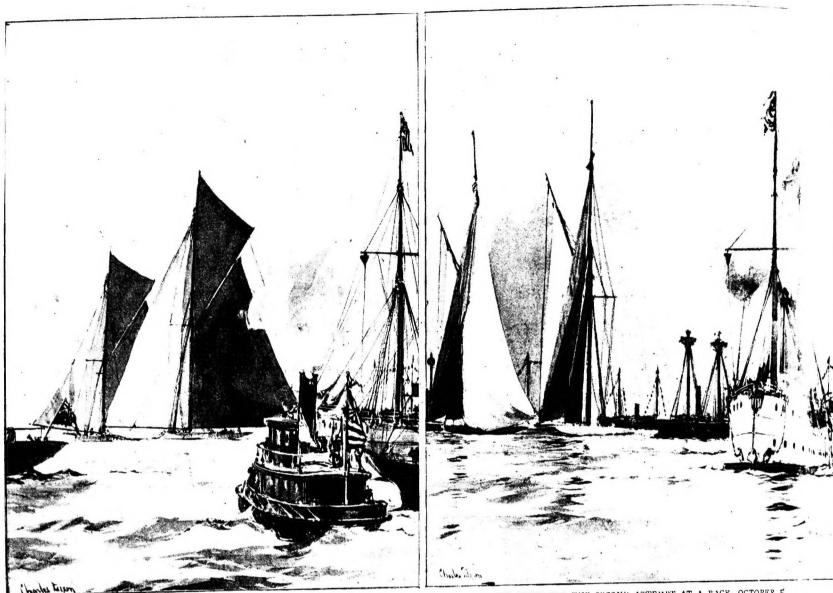
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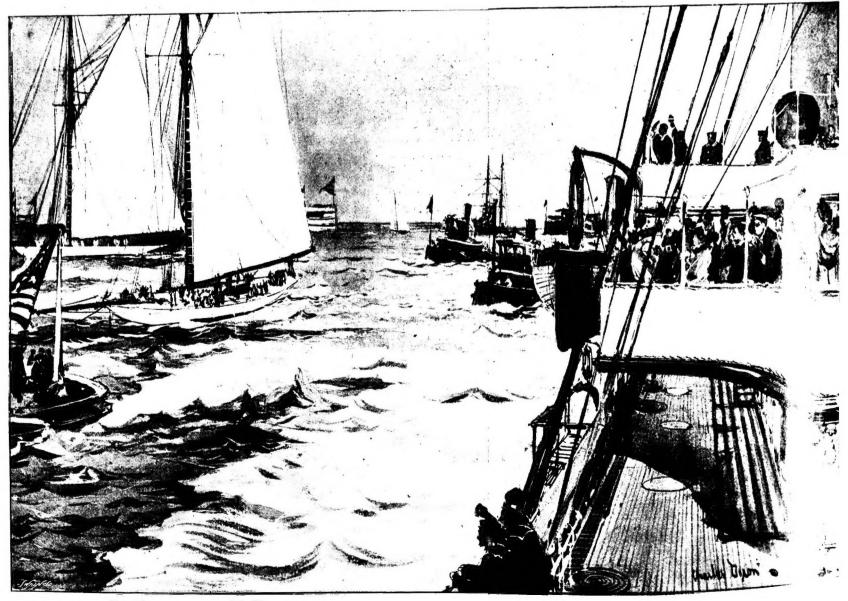
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THE START FOR THE SECOND ATTEMPT AT A RACE, OCTOBER 5



Shamroc

Columbia

ON BOARD THE STEAM YACHT "ERIN": THREE CHEERS FOR THE "COLUMBIA"

THE CONTEST FOR THE "AMERICA'S" CUP: SKETCHES AT THE UNDECIDED RACES

DRAWN BY CHARLES DIXON

### Names." aux uplace

TO LADY VIOLET GREVILLE

been such an outburst of patriotic enthus...em as Women are naturally deeply concerned in NEVER has war in South Africa, the preparations for the be the biggest since the Crimean War. now pervad. all that pert. it. which are alies in the the biggest since the Crimean War. Aldershot has a barz of excitement, women taking a liberal partinit, series and fusbands off, attending to their wants, and their fully whist their farewells, while fighting against their farewells. The 12th Lancers were paraded and inspected previous giel. The 12th Lancers were paraded and inspected previous gnel. The residual Airlie, who is the keenest of soldiers, rode and departure. The test series anxiously observing the men in their war gir. The test Hessars fortunately have recovered from scarlet feer, and are crossessly awaiting a move, while the Guards had a feer, and are crossessly awaiting a been so general that even newly wanderful settles to Allunteering has been so general that even newly made full men have left their young wives to go to the front. The married men have left their young wives to go to the front. The Buke of Took's sen, Lord Winchester, Lord Edward Cecil, Lord Unkton are going. The Duke of Buccleugh, Lord Longford, the Unemone and Lord Roberts, and the Prime Minister himself,

wonderful bond of union meanwhile seems to have sprung up between all classes, and Mary Jane, the housemaid, who has a broth r serving as a private, finds quite a new note of sympathy in her mistress's voice, now that her lady's husband has gone to the wars. The joy that was felt at the news of our splendid victories has been, however, considerably damped by the numerous casualties, especially among officers. Women are divided between pride at their dear one's heroism and dash, and sorrow for their loss. Every one's sympathy has gone out to Lady Symons, whose best comfort lies in the deep and heartfelt grief experienced by all ranks at the announcement of his mortal wound. Lord Roberts's nephew, Colonel Sherston, is also much regretted.

A rather amusing child's story reaches me from a friend. It seems that her tiny girl was fond of playing with a good-looking young footman, who amused her by going down on his hands and knees and personating a bear ready to bite her legs. After a day or two of this game the child spontaneously added the following clause to her prayers, "And pray God bless Edward, the bear who bites my legs" bites my legs.

A very heterogeneous mixture of nationalities sometimes reigns in foreign Embassies. On one occasion at Constantinople the

Women have taken a great share in exhibiting at the agricultural shows. The Queen, of course, has long been a prize-winner, but now Lady Rothschild, Lady Henry Bentinck, the Duchess of Newcastle, Lily Duchess of Marlborough, and many others are entering and showing cows, poultry, and other animals. The Princess of Wales was contented to put the modest sum of 71. as the value of her pretty little bantams, while Lady Alington preferred the fancy price of 55% 5%. 5%. Dogs have always been a hobby of ladies, who especially go in for the pet varieties—the poodles, the Japanese, and Chinese dogs, and the rather absurdly grotesque little griffons. In breeding and rearing animals an immense amount of care and patience is required, and it is also a pastime which requires leisure and money. Dog fanciers sometim s become almost eccentric in their craze for their pets. One lady of my acquaintance has three large dogs and two little ones always in her room, and never grudges her darlings the annoyance they cause by waking her during her slumbers. In fact, the tenderness and sweetness of temper displayed by some women towards their dogs had almost better have been lavished on human beings, for whom they seem to possess less affection.

Quite an exceptional honour has been conferred on Miss Faraday, B.A., who has been elected a member of the Icelandic Society of



Born November 23, 1886

PRINCE LEOPOLD Born May 21, 1889

HER CHILDREN LATEST PORTRAIT OF PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG AND

From a Photograph by Chancellor and Son, Dublin

we sons or breat. re deporte

The ex-Empres. ia a campaign ti French takes an almost agonising concern recently presented wivilly recalls her own great loss, and mant Smythe, a son of the late General Sanythe, with some or contons belonging to her son, the late Prince those belonging to her son, the late Prince a handsome new sword, belt and pistol.

Conversation in S. maters, and every a departure creates the deepest sympathy. are circles centres almost entirely on military Major Lamb, a Law. Lady Currie, starts c of our English Ambassadress in Rome, is regiment, the Rifle Brigade, this week. lle is a remarkably smal looking man, tall and dark, and on one occasion was said. becasion was said to be the handsomest officer at Her Majesty's State

A few ladies are sor in to the Cape to be near their husbands in a home, and bear as just they can the agonies of suspense. A

an English butler, a Swiss outside porter, a Montenegrin inside porter, a Roumanian washerwoman, an Armenian lady's maid, some Turkish Kavasses, a couple of Cypriote underlings, and a Yet all this extraordinary medley of nationalities French nurse. lived together in rerfect amity. On one occasion Lady Currie travelled with a retinue composed of an Armenian maid, a French cook, a Scotch footman, a Dutch child, a Swiss nurse, two Japanese spaniels, and four Chinese pug dogs.

The artists' studies of the symbolic designs for the Daily Chronicle address to Madame Dreysus have been most appropriately prepared by the Guild of Women Binders at 61, Charing Cross Road. designs are by Miss Jessie Wilson, the colouring and illuminating by Mrs. Frank Kerslake, and the binding designed and executed by Mrs. Macdonald. The whole thing is most artistically conceived, and does the greatest credit to the ladies employed, design, execution, and binding being all excellent of their kind. It is pleasant to be able to speak tayourably of such women's work,

the Army. In short the very clubs of personnel consisted of a Hungarian cook, an Italian valet, an Irish housemaid, another housemaid a Greek, whose name was Melpomene, housemaid, another housemaid a Greek, whose name was Melpomene, housemaid, another housemaid a Greek, whose name was Melpomene, housemaid, another housemaid a Greek, whose name was Melpomene, housemaid at Owen's College Manchester, and is a few days of the new English Dictionary. Miss Faraday graduated at Owen's College, Manchester, and is a lecturer in Philology at the Manchester High School for Girls.

> A thoroughly Highland entertainment is announced to take place in Glasgow on November 2, in aid of the funds for the teaching of Gaelic in the Highlands, where the Celtic language is gradually dying out. The Marquis of Graham who, though very young, is an excellent speaker, and displays the deepest interest in all that concerns his country, will take the chair. Miss Maclachlan has promised to sing weird northern chants to accompaniments played by herself on a Celtic harp, while pipers, highland dances, and the Lochaber so rord dance will be performed to the light of flaming torches. The scene promises to be exceedingly quaint and picturesque. It is a great pity that everywhere the old customs are threatened with extinction. The kilt is rarely seen, except on the private retainers of Highland chiefs, or on Her Majesty's servants. The pipes have become a profession rather than an amusement, and English is now the universal language.

## The Bystander

"Stand by."—CAPTAIN CUTTLE

By J. ASHBY-STERRY

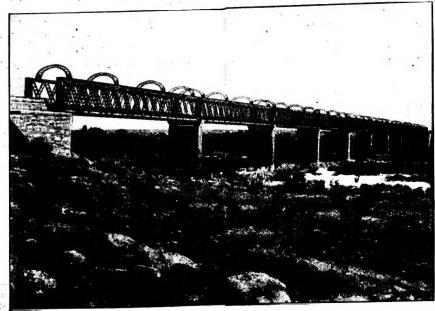
It is a pity that the tasteful decorations of the Nelson Monument on Trafalgar Day in Trafalgar Square were obscured by the first serious fog of the season, that the immense pains taken by the Navy League and others concerned should have been discounted by the perpetual and depressing mist which hung about

the square, more or less-generally more-all day long, and considerably dimmed the brilliancy of the illuminations in the evening. On Monday, the weather was somewhat clearer, but even then the atmosphere was scarcely in a state to do full justice to the splendour of the exhibition. This leads one to ask if it is imperative that the commemoration of the death of Nelson and the victory of Trafalgar should be celebrated on October 21? We know it is the anniversary—but why is it absolutely necessary that the glorification should occur on the anniversary of the event? London is always liable to fogs at this time of year. Why should not the Nelson Festival take place in the summer, when every one could see it and enjoy it? This is a suggestion worth thinking of. For similar reasons the Lord Mayor's Show should be postponed till July. On the Ninth of November the weather is invariably gloomy and sometimes as black asnight-if I recollect rightly, one of the most amusing of Mr. George Grossmith's musical sketches was entitled "The Lord Mayor's Show in a Fog "-but in July every one would be charmed with the pageant. He who has the courage to put off the Show till the summer, and at the same time revive and amplify the glories of the old water-procession on the Thames, will make one of the greatest Lord Mayoral successes of modern times.

If I had the making of the laws of the land, I would speedily enact some startling improvements. Among them would be two special ones. The first would be that every printed document, whether it be a book, a period cal, a playbill, a poster, or a catalogue, should bear a date. The second would be that every house should be numbered in large, plain figures—a foot high at least. I would make the infraction of these laws a criminal offence. If you look into these matters you will find the number of printed documents issued nowadays without dates is something appalling, and if you happen to wander in search of a particular house in a strange neighbourheod you will discover many of the

houses are without numbers, and more with the numerals so dim and insignificant that you cannot read them. I would also make it a criminal offence to re-number a street. Often antiquarian details and historical associations are altogether lost sight of by the idiotic and utterly useless practice of substituting new numbers for old ones.

It is more than half a century ago that Peter Cunningham wrote in the preface to the first edition of his invaluable "Handbook of London," concerning the records of the parishes of Saint Martin-in-the-Fields and Saint Paul's, Covent Garden. He said "In no parish repositories to which I have obtained access have I succeeded in finding a series of papers so complete and so important



Fourteen Streams is one of the points at which the railway crosses the River Vaal, and is situated between Vryburg and Kimberley, just below the twenty-eighth parallel. Fourteen Streams is a busy forwarding centre, with a Customs House. The bridge was blown up by the Boers last week. Our illustration is from a photograph by Dr. Frank Collie

VAAL RIVER BRIDGE AT FOURTEEN STREAMS BLOWN UP BY THE BOFRS

as those possessed by these once wealthy and still famous parishes." It will be good news to antiquarians and others interested in such matters to learn that the Vestry of the first-named parish purpose reprinting their old records. The first issue will consist of the accounts of the churchwardens in their earliest volume, from 1525 to 1601, embracing a number of quaint title-pages claborately illustrated in pen and ink. These title-pages will be reproduced in facsimile, and a complete index of names of places and persons mentioned in the book will be added. Cunningham mentions that the rate-books of this parish contain the names of every house-

holder "from the levying of the first poor law ray of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the present time." This interest is publication will be edited by Mr. John V. Kitto, to whom the problem is already indebted for valuable and learned papers on the solid of Sahat Martin-in-the-Fields, which have appeared in the resulting these.

The story told in Truth the other day with a crito people obtaining some of the best seats in the choir of Wee at the Sunday morning service in the Festival week. I thauthorised presentation of the Dean's card, calls attention to be fact of the general misuse of visiting cards. No one, unless he has made it a special business to inquire into this matter, has anythe attheextent of the cards.

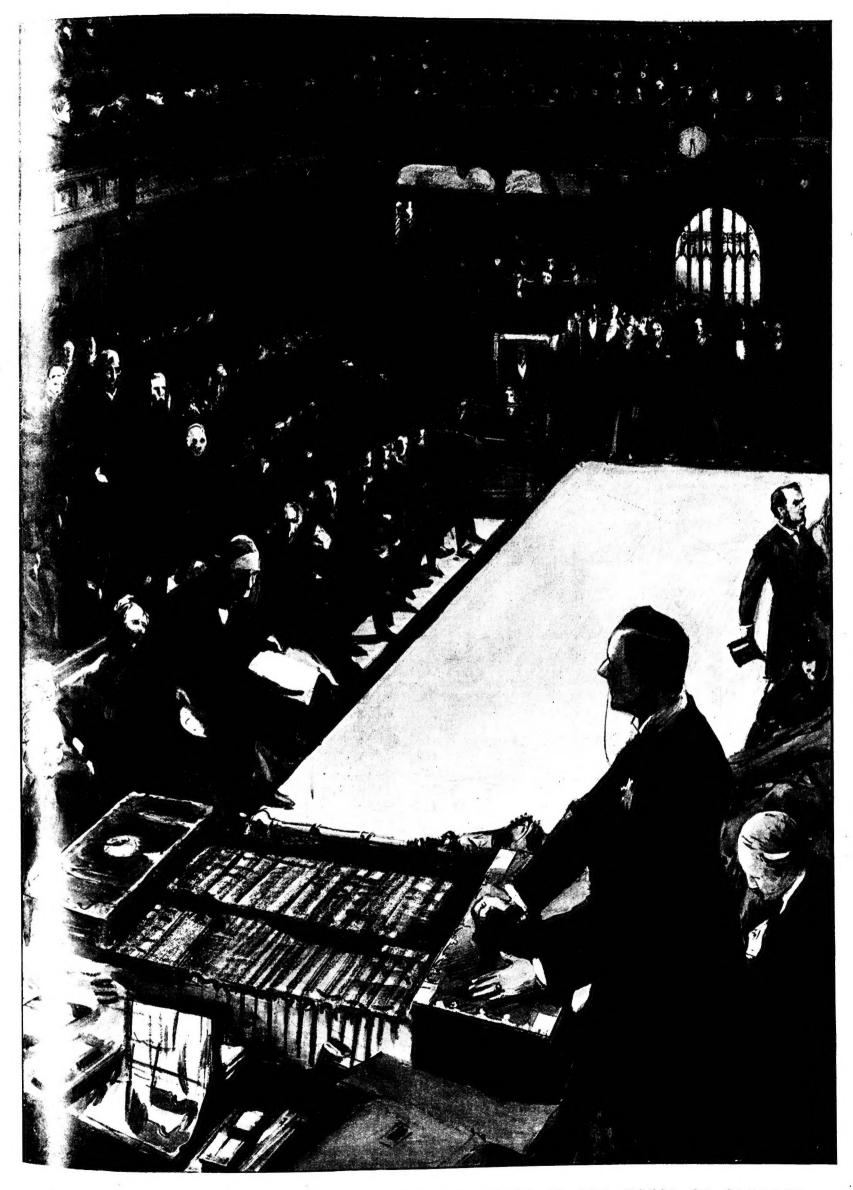
this evil. The amount of mischief, a ladding and disaster caused by these simple his getting into unprincipled hand something enormous. It would be a great he could discover a plan by which a could be cancelled when its legitimate noise had been accomplished. Meantime, it would be better for everybody to refrain from using the visiting card as an introduction or authority.

The wearing of gaiters and wherethe Americans have called "dual garmenture" in ladies is not such a modern innovation as many would suppose. In La Belle Assemblee-a leading technon magazine cf its time—for September, 1828, may be read: "The pelisses worn in the merning walls are of white jaconot muslin, it maded at the I order with a double flounce, also ut two inches each in breadth; these are fluted full This costume, with which is generally worn nat-in pantaloens and gaiters, is chiefly adopted for walking in the grounds and gardens of the westers country reddence." The ladies of those days evidently had not the courage of Mrs. Bloomer, who bloomed in the public streets some three and twenty years afterwards, and it seems to me that this lady who was only the other day glorified by her modern apostles and admirers can scarcely have the credit of having originated the costume which is so constantly associated with her name.

The fogs that we have recently experienced have been of a peculiarly trying nature. Though they have not been sufficiently black or yellow to constitute what is known as a "London particular," their effects have been absolutely poisonous. They get down your throat and make you as houseas a raven, they make your eyes tingle and cause you to weep copiously, they give you rheumatic pains, they get into your head and make you feels illier than usual, they irritate your nose and give you interminable fits of sneezing, and bring about an extraordinary depression of spirits. Now can anybody suggest a plan for the extinction of the feg. Science is very good at inventing something that rains a good many people and makes others uncomfortable, but it appears to be quite helpless when called upon to do anything so philanthropic as the annihilation of the London fog.



The exodus from Johannesburg, which occurred during the period of anxiety just before the war broke out, has left the town very deserted in appearance. Traders who have stayed have barricaded their premises

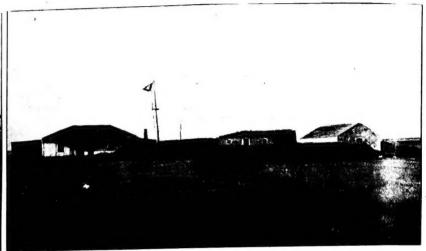


DREW WAR: MR. CHAMBERLAIN MAKING HIS STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS





THE MARKET PLACE



THE FORT

Situated on the Bechuanaland Railway, about eight miles f.om the Transvaal border, and 875 miles from Cape Town, the thriving little town of Mafeking is the head-quarters of the Bechuanaland Border Police. Its position on the route to Mashonaland, and between Bechuanaland and the Transvaal, renders it an important

centre for distribution. The town is now invested by the Boers, but Colonel Baden-Powell has hitherto been able to keep them at bay, and a recent message from him to Cape Town was, "All well," Our illustrations are from photographs by G. H. Tricker

MAFEKING, ON THE TRANSVAAL BORDER, WHICH COLONEL BADEN-POWELL IS HOLDING AGAINST THE BOERS



DRAWN BY PERCY F. S. SPENCE

When commandeered every burgher must present himself at the appointed day to the field ternet. He must bring his own horse. A rifle and ammunition is served out to him, and he is then considered fit for the

THE WAR: FREE STATE BURGHERS ON BURGHE THE WAR: FREE STATE BURGHERS ON PARADE BEFORE GOING TO THE FRONT



"With raised hat, and bows as graceful as those of Mr. Frank Wardroper, Mr Holwood approached the chair and introduced himself"

### A STORY OF THE CHALK CLIFFS WINEFRED:

By S. BARING-GOULD. Illustrated by EDGAR BUNDY, R.I.

### CHAPTER XXXV.

THE YOUNG MAN FROM BEER

laughter was was no longer to the dress which the lot to

Jassed in a carry nition in place of tye and bowed

him and asked. The father cha

The maid soon

Mis. Tomkin-Jen.

To  $M_{r_{\rm o}}$   $M_{r_{\rm o}}$   $M_{r_{\rm o}}$   $M_{r_{\rm o}}$  it afforded pleasure to be able to walk in Pulteney Street For the first

the a fresh, pretty daughter on his arm.

the for many years the old buck held up his head

the He had the handle of his rattan to his mouth. and strutted ; His white Le and his gold-in t sat jauntily on his head, a little on one side, He thorough.

This was in his eye.
This was in his eye.
The whole the looks of admiration wherewith his
The whole man gives a thought andry make; but what man gives a thought the frame it encloses is graceful and the face

In the horner scharming?

Mr. Holwood sacreted with consequence when an acquaintance asserting. one who was conferring the favour of recog-viving it. An occasional walker caught his seeing the young lady on his arm, drew to duce me, Mr. Holwood."
with delight, and his frilled shirt front seemed

Winefred and last the bosse before ther had not been gone many minutes from we door bell was again rung, this time with

came to announce that a young man from

Mis. Toukin-Joine w. waiting, and had brought a hamper for m. We cannot recommend the dining apartment." Then to her

daughter: "I suppose I must give him a shilling. Have you any change, Sylvana?"
"Upstairs, mamma."
"Well, bring it to me below. I must thank him for his trouble and inquire after Mrs. Jose, and offer him a glass of ale."
"Do you think a shilling sufficient remuneration, mamma?"
"Humph! Half-a-crown is a good deal of money. It makes a sensible hole in a sovereign. We are not supposed to know, my dear, what the basket contains—possibly only watercress, and for that a shilling would be ample." Then to the servant who tarried: "Jane!"

" Jane!" "Yes, ma'am."
"What has the young man brought? Did he intimate to you what was the contents of the hamper?"

"A pair of spring chickens, ma'am," "A pair of spring chickens, ma'am."

"Then, Sylvana, eighteenpence is ample—ample. Bring the silver to me in the dining-room. I will hold my hand behind my back—or, stay! No. I have left my pocket-handkerchief above, and whilst giving me that slip the change into my hand. Do not be long, as with this sort of people one does not know what to say."

Mrs. Tomkin-Jones descended majestically to the red diningroom in which Jack Rattenbury was awaiting her, looking like a soul in purgatory. He at once handed her the maund, and stated that it was a little remembrance from Mrs. Jose.

"How good of you. I really am eternally obliged. And so you have come all the way from Axmouth. Not on purpose to bring this. I trust?"

this, I trust?"

"Oh no, ma'am. I am here on business for my master."

"What, Mr. Jose?"

"No, madam, I am in the Beer quarries with Mrs. Jose's brother, who works them. I have come to Bath on concerns of the

"Quite so. It is very good of you. A fine day this with drifting clouds; the sun is hot, but the wind cold. You have, no doubt, found it to be so."

"Yes, ma'am; but the weather does not trouble me greatly."
"And how is that excellent Mrs. Jose?"

"She is well, active, and as good as ever. There is not a woman for miles about more respected than Mrs. Jose. I may even say, more beloved."

more beloved."

"Very pleased to hear it, and suitable to one in her situation. Ch! thank you, Sylvana. This is most considerate of you. How can I have been so neglectful as to leave my pocket-kerchief behind. I fear my memory is not what it was." To Jack: "I have had trials that wear a lady." She then accepted the handkerchief from her daughter, and at the same time closed her fingers and thumbo over the change, and passed it into the palm of her hand. Then to Jack: "You will be so good as to thank Mrs. Jose on my behalf."

"Would it not be more gracious, mamma," said Sylvana, "for you to write? It might, you know, extract further favours."

"My dear!" Mrs. Tomkin-Jones frowned, then, "Ah, to be sure. I was intending to do so. The ink and a blotting book are

sure. I was intending to do so. The ink and a blotting book are in the room, but the pens are cross-nibbed. However, I trust I shall manage—oh!"

shall manage—oh!"

The exclamation was elicited by the fall of the sixpence from her hand upon the floor. But Mrs. T.-J. was equal to the occasion; fixing the eyes of the visitor, she placed her foot on the coin, and executed that pas termed by the dancing-master a chasse; and so reached the writing-table with the sixpence carried along under her sole.

She seated herself and began to write.

"I beg pardon," said Jack Rattenbury, "but may I be permitted to see Miss Holwood. I am the bearer of a message to her. 
OFrom Mrs. Marley?" asked Sylvana sharply.

"No, miss, from Mrs. Jose."

"I suppose that you are acquainted with Mrs. Marley?" inquired Miss Iones.

"I have seen her," answered Rattenbury.

"But you know something about her, I presume."

" As to her age?"

"No," retorted Sylvana, with sharpness. "As to who she was, whence she came, what her circumstances.

"She was certainly at one time younger than she is now; she lives on one side of the Axe," answered the young man, without a muscle in his face changing, "and there exists a ferry between the Axmouth and the Seaton side. I am at Beer, two miles distant from Seaton, and Seaton lies a quarter of a mile from the landing-stage of the ferry."

Sylvana bit her lip. Was he stupid? "Is Miss Holwood in?" he asked.

- "No, she is not," snapped Miss Jones. "She is out at present with her father."
  - "Her father!" Jack let escape the words in an accent of surprise.

"I suppose you know Mr. Holwood?" queri.d the. "No, miss, I have never seen him."

"But you have heard of him?"

"One has, of course, taken it for granted, if there is a Miss Holwood, that there is a Mr. Holwood also."

Jack was aware that he was being pumped. It was done clumsily. He was conscious that, if pumped, it would be well for Winefred's sake that he should not reveal all that he knew.

Sylvana knitted her brows.

"You must have heard Mrs. Marley talked about?"

"Really, miss," said Jack, "at our works the men talk mostly of politics, and leave scandal for women."

Sylvana," said Mrs. Tomkin-Jones severely, "I cannot possibly compose a letter whilst conversation is going on behind my back. I have made a blotch of this letter and shall have to write it a gain. Just listen and say if this will do. 'Dear Mrs. Jose,—Ten thousand thanks for those splendid spring chickens you have been so good as to send me. I think that I have never seen any before so plump, so delicate and toothsome.

"But, ma'am," insisted Jack, "the hamper has not yet been

opened."
"Ah! true. I had best see the fowls. Will you kindly cut the twine, I have no knife. Sylvana, I must write this letter over again. Listen. 'I have never seen before any so plump, so delicate and toothsome, and we all look forward to enjoy scandal for women !' There, you see what you have made me say. I must take another sheet and re-write my letter,"

In the meanwhile Winefred was walking with her father in Pultency Street. Thence they entered Sydney Gardens.

"My dear child," said Mr. Holwood, "may I inquire who is that young gentleman, so clegantly dressed, whom you seemed to recognise, and who saluted you with such refinement of manner?"

"Oh! that is Mr. Frank Wardroper."

"Really! Then the old gentleman in the bath-chair propelled by a black servant is Sir Barnaby? 'Pon my soul, what a wreck; and I remember him so different."

With raised hat, and bows as graceful as those of Mr. Frank Wardroper, Mr. Holwood approached the chair and introduced

The baronet held forth a shaky and contracted hand.

"Allow me to introduce my daughter," said Holwood.
"Odds life!" exclaimed the baronet, "I congratulate you. A charming face. But, bless me! Holwood, I did not know you had been married."

"I had the misfortune to lose my wife early," answered Winefred's father in some confusion.

"Ah! by gad! Glad it was not I. What I should do without Lady Wardroper to dress me and help me feed I do not know. No valet comes quite up to a wife in these matters. The wind is tempered to the shorn lamb Gad! I'm glad I did not lose my wife. But, there, you are no cripple, so it don't concern you. Have you married again?"

"No, Sir Barnaby."

I like that. Frank, my boy, mark that ! . It might go among 'The Percy Anecdotes' as an example of fidelity.'

"Sir," said Frank, "if the mother at all resembled the daughter, he could do no other."

"Very well put. The boy has wit," said the baronet. "Who was she? Anyone I know?—or the family?"

"I fear not, Sir Barnaby. I am truly sorry to see you in this alkabt. How long has this been coming on you?"

plight. How long has this been coming on you?

"Gad! it has been slow in progress, and how long it will continue the Lord alone knows. I can enjoy nothing. The world has used

me badly, crumpled me up like an old rag—and you?"
"And I?" Holwood became grave and his face livid. "I am afraid that I am threatened with something more serious, more painful than your affliction. It may be that I shall be let off with

the scare-it may be-"Then, 'pon my soul! I'm sorry you lost your wife. Take my word for it, you can rely on a wife better than on a valet when hors de combat. I am sorry for you. Monstrous fine gal that."

"My daughter-the pleasure of having her with me has for the moment taken me out of myself and made me forget my fears."

"Taking the waters, Holwood? So am I, but they do me no good—harm rather. They are lowering. Excuse me, if I move on. Sambo! Sambo! Going to sleep there? I cannot remain still. I am liable to take a chill. Walk beside me, Holwood. Sambo! wheel me out of the gardens. I would ask you to dine, but, Lord! it is no pleasure. Lady Wardroper has the world of trouble to keep me clean. I cannot hold a knife and fork, and spill my glass. However, it is her duty, and she likes it. Frank and the Missie can go on together. Walk by me, Holwood, and say something to amuse me. Gad! there is no wit in the world now. Lady Wardroper is all very well as a nurse, but she hasn't the faculty to answer me. Any new anecdotes out-epigrams? Any scandal?

Ah! excuse me, I am having my twinges. Sambo! wheel me home. I must have my linament rubbed in by Lady Wardroper, A good woman and useful, but dull."

As Sir Barnaby was being rolled away, he said to his son; "Frank! A fine girl. Find out about her, who her mother was, and whether she left her a fortune. I did not know Holwood had been married; but he was a good-looking fellow, and rather a favourite with the ladies. Gad! So was I, and now I am this battered hulk! In the office, Holwood could not make any way. There will be a retiring pension, and his family is not amiss. Don't make more of an ass of yourself, Frank, than you are by nature. Do not commit yourself till she has been weighed and you have found her worth. Who the deuce is she talking with now? He looks like a seaman out for a holiday."

The person whom Winefred met as she left the Sydney Gardens

was Jack Rattenbury.

At sight of him she flushed to the temples. He could see that already she had with deference in his manner. He could see that already she had

stepped out of his sphere.
"So-you here?" said Winefred, in a tone expressive of

annoyance.

"Yes-and an unwelcome sight."

" Indifferent, rather."

"Who-who may this be?" asked her father.

"A young man from Seaton," answered Winefred, in a tone of indifference; "on that account it pleases him to address me."

"Not on that account," said Jack, "but because I am
commissioned to you with a letter from Mrs. Jose."

He handed her a packet, folded and sealed.
"I thank you," she said in a tone of constraint. "Are you in Bath for long?'

"No; I return home to-morrow."

"Home! I did not know that you possessed one."

"Winefred!" said her father reproachfully.

"It is not my fault, but my misfortune, that I am homeless," said Jack, looking the girl full in the face. And before his intense eyes her countenance fell. "I understand you," he said. "The word was said with intention to hurt. But it hurts me only so far as it shows me what your intention was."

"Did I hart you?" asked Winefred, turning crimson. Then:
"I am sorry."

But the expression of regret came too late, Jack had already turned and walked away.

### CHAPTER XXXVI.

#### TO BATH

How Jack Rattenbury came to Bath must now be told.

Jack had found work, or it had been found for him. Winefred had been settling into new quarters at Bath he had been finding a temporary home and occupation at Beer. It had come about in this way. He had gone to Mrs. Jose, at Winefred's suggestion, and told her his difficulties, and that kind-hearted woman had induced her brother, James Ford, or, as he was locally termed, Captain Ford, to give him employment in the Beer quarries.

These are excavations extending for a great distance underground in a fine-grained stone composed of carbonate of lime, that cuts like

cheese, but hardens on exposure to the air. The Beer quarries are no scar and disfigurement to the landscape. They produce but little refuse, and that little is rapidly overrun with

In the face of a cliff of white rock gape square openings, and these lead to a labyrinthine underground world, where piers of stone support the upper beds, and every block that is extracted serves for building purposes. The quarries have been worked during many centuries. From them houses, cathedrals have been built, and yet in outward appearance they are insignificant.

Jack was not employed as a common quarryman, but was given a

stool in the office.

No sooner was it settled between him and Captain Ford that he was engaged, than he started for Bindon, as in duty Lound, to thank Mrs. Jose for her intervention in his favour.

But as he passed out of the village of Axmouth he saw the farmer's wife in a taxcart driving down the road with Winefred at her side, and behind was an arched trunk, covered with hair and traced with brass-headed nails, attached to the back of the cart by

As Mrs. Jose approached he noticed how her fresh face beamed with yellow soap and good-nature. She saw him at once, and drew up.

"Well, Jack, my boy!"

"I have come to thank you," said he, patting the rough col.
"You have done me a real good turn, Mrs. Jose, and if your eyes could look down into my heart as they can into sea water, you would see true gratitude at the bottom."

"Like a sea-anemone, open and asking for more," said Winefred. "Not another word," said the good woman, ignoring the girl's malicious aside. "I am putting both of you out in the world, both you and Winefred. One is as much indebted as the other. Her I am taking to Bath, you I have disposed of at Beer. Well, good luck attend you, my boy; you have my best wishes--and luck will come to you if you are steady. That is my doctrine, Gee-up,

But he would not let go the cob. He held the rein whilst he renewed his thanks. Then the jolly woman became impatient and cracked her whip. "Have done," said she. "You cannot thank me better than by remaining where you are and profiting by your position. Now, Jack, say good-bye to Winefred and wish her luck, as she wishes it for you.

Winefred looked at him without a word, and this paralysed his

Mrs. Jose waited for a moment, but as nei.her spoke she drove on with an impatient lifting of the elbows. Jack looked after the trap, but Winefred did not turn her head to

give him a parting salute and kindly look.
"She might have been more gracious," he said, "but one cannot

gather figs off thistles. She hates me, moreover, for all the contradictions she has had to endure, and the sours she has been forced to swallow because of that nonsense about my father's savings."

He walked away, reached the ferry, and hailed  $\phi^* \to \omega \, take \, him$ across

Dench was profuse in his expressions of reg using the society of the young man. Jack said a word of the He disliked and mistrusted the man, and was glob l. response. Lid of His company. Nevertheless, the fellow had been a or death father, and Jack had lived with him since the delas father. and he accordingly did feel some regret at part. 5th Ober though it was a regret lagely qualified with relief.

"Come, lad!" said the ferryman. "Let us gottom Lion. We will have a glass to your good fortune."

Jack could not refuse. He shouldered his little titl accom-

panied the elder man into the village of Seater. A with bind entered the public-house kept by Mrs. Warne. Eut when there, he was unable to talk, his hear was trulled, his mind engaged. He was thinking of the girl V dand of and of

her ill-humour rather than of Lis new start in life. Happily for him there were others in the house it for beer, and

with them Dench fell into talk. Jack sipped at 1 . . . has hading dreamily before him.

"This is a poor beginning," said Dench, present the lad was. "It is not what the captain a set have like! -ah! there was a man if you will. He'd have sail on were too chipped off the old block, but whittled out of the ar oil of your mother.' He would have had you take to a measuring lite and one connected with the salt water."

"A man must take, in these times, whatsoever a transmitted Jack. "I have been sufficiently long out of wor! : - take up any work with relish."

"But you need not have been without a job," s. M. Pench, with a

wink to his fellows at his table.

"I could get none that suited me."
"Well! There is no more understanding the tare soft oys than the whimsies of girls. There is Winefred Mattheway is she is pleased to call herself, Holwood, gone off to be a reached at Pain. We shall hear next of her marrying some fine gentheman, and when he comes to learn who and what she is, there will be the deuce to pay. However, she has a tongue that can pairy as well as large.

Jack stood up. "I cannot remain here," he said. "I have no somach for ale:

moreover, Captain Ford expects me at Beer." "Well, go along with you, boy, and may you oon sicken of

sawing stone and take to cutting the waves. Beer village or hamlet was to be reached by of cor two was, There was the road, which was the shortest, that tan along a dip in

the land, between green hedges; and there was the way by the White Cliff that was pleasantest but longest. Jack chose the latter, solely because it was unfrequented, and in his then mood he was indisposed for conversation.

What ailed him?

He had at length obtained that for which he had been in search, and for which he had chafed: work, and work eminently suitable. work, moreover, sufficiently well paid to support him. He was entering the service of a master who, if he possessed a tithe of his sister's good qualities would be to him a friend and a father. He had accordingly every reason to be elated. On the contrary he was depressed.

What ailed him?

Undoubtedly he felt his loneliness, yet he was not solonely as he had been, for Mrs. Jose had been a good friend to him, and had enlisted for him the sympathies of her brother. There is such a sensation in a young breast as home sickness without a home for which to be sick; it is a vague yearning and regret after something unknown, undefined.

The young spirit is like young wheat-it of his weak, water, yellow, there has been overmuch rain, overmuch and All it needs is the sun.

That which burrowed in his heart like a mole to the thought a Winefred's treatment of him. He could under and that there was occasion for it. On his account she and her most r had suffered great annoyance, had undergone wounding sie on been sent to Coventry by the neighboutless! sensitive to the slights she had encountered, and all him to have been prime mover in the combination against her sother and be-It was natural that she should regard the what resentments that he had and yet, that she should do so, knowing as ! ng against kar personally done nothing to stir up the hosticand her mother, distressed him greatly. . Alt relieved.

Now that Winefred had departed he ought it There was no further chance of an encounter a vita he always came off worsted. Yet he was not so.

In all likelihood he would see Winefred no tree.

vass ciare to Bath; there she would make new friends, i.e. .. in these will and forget Axmouth and its vexations together. This min has had occasioned them. This, again, should have to count for be the contrary it depressed it further. with whom is

Certainly he was unhappy, without being ci unhappiness. What was Winefred to him. 100 measured swords whenever they met? What o him in the future? A recollection, an unpleaother. Why did he think of her? Why did 1 his soul? Why did her stabbing words still in the

He seated himself on the chalk chiff above the this latter a snip taken by the sea out of the soit. The choughs were flying beneath his feet. i.

we on it. A that overhung the beach. Below was the pebble strand. Boats were of , the hores thread of weed marked the retreat of the tiand told alfringe of foam on the grey water a few yards from to some all

that the sea was in ebb. Gulls chattered and fluttered and dropped fish left stranded. The evening was closing is hung over the sea, that looked dull as lead, ital

foot or brain.

the Mila cliffs a moonlike whiteness. At the flagstaff where the Beer streamlet ti, ich and lost itself, were fisher lads congregated in nothing can be done at sea, none more listles. dolce far niente than those who live by the las-They will occupy a bench by the harbour hour and occasionally talking, but doing absolutely held a

Petine 1 ( the wall's L. She a S .t. hate

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These the several hundred feet below where sat Jack, were character by special function feet below were character in heighing, and sometimes singing.

Then a special vision sounded:—

" I would I were a sparrow To light on every tree; At even, noon, and morning, My love, I'd sing to thee. And as the ship is sailing, So lightly I would fly, And perch upon the mainmast, My own true love to spy.

"I wou'd I were a goldfish All in the sea to swim, At even, noon, and morning I'd follow after him, And o'er the bulwark leaning, He'd say-' What see I there That shines so gay and golden? A lock of my love's hair."

but out laughing, and there was a chatter as of singer was not suffered to finish his ballad. Then the 1 in

Links, so ! 1.2 I to an age at which the emotions, the pangs of They all , and a song that expressed them touched no fibre love, were t

But it wis a tree with Jack. He knew the song, and his lips moved as he completed it, and his mind travelled away, not seaward but on the d.

He remained some time on the cliff, but finally shook himself, picked up de Logale and descended into Beer,

He had: ' on h dgings with a widow at the higher end of the tillage, in a significance cottage that leaned against the hill and good every was a veg t into the rock against which it leaned.

This was year his work and away from the harbour, a double advariage, as lowns not favourably eyed by the boatmen, who regarded him as a desetter from the cause of free trade, and as weakspirited in a training a life of adventure for an office stool. Not cily could be go to his work from the cottage without running the guntlet of the la habitants of the village, but he was also able with the same improbably to go to Seaton or ramble on the cliffs. Jack was not timid. But every lad is thin-skinned and sensitive to ridicule, and when it was possible to avoid unpleasantness he very judiciously

He had I certical deliver to sident in Beer before; put there by his ambitious taker to be corrected by the curate, so that he had many acquaintances in the place, but in his then temper of mind he preferred "linde; and in the evenings, when his work was over, in place of looking up hierals in their homes, at the harbour, or in the publictouse, he preferred to saunter alone on the downs. His friend and teacher, the curate, had recently departed to another cure.

When he rambled on the headland he often stood looking south, where sea and sky melted into each other in the evening haze, and his thoughts, his desires were altogether as indefinite as was that

ile was angry with himself for thinking of Winefred. The sense of his folly in cating for her was as a hot coal in his heart that he

kheered to reject. Let always ineffectually.

If he sat on the top of the White Cliff his eyes often turned in the direction of Eindon Undercliff, though Winefred, as he knew well enough, was not there; yet there were spots there associated

No single hal of Axmouth or Peer had any suspicion of what lased in his mend. None would have credited it, had they been sured that he who had been robbed by Winefred's mother had set his heart on the girl.

Moreover, in it opinion of these lads there was nothing to stract anyone. Winefred, except her money, and that was illection. The reserve youth has not a discriminating eye for beauty. He is blind to C. ... points and lines and colours which draw the elimitation of the same with the artistic faculty. In the country the th gill sands a good a chance of securing a lover as does a early, if only it possess an attractive character and pleasant and of the peasant boy starts back from the ble tongue. That Winefred was good-look-calmitted with listless indifference, that she ways. The shy ready wit and the ing would have be sas a conclusion to which all would have leaped and to which hall. A bumpkin would handle the girl ready at Elastee with as good reductance as a fisherman would touch an decuie cel.

On Sunday Jee and an excuse for crossing the water. He must we Mis. Jose in But when he a

Sels first of all a retained Winetr.

the had kept bir

the barn wall, il .

She had notice

Sicialours of the a

Lee tion, and a Jack listened.

rei it was a 11 : e axion n that he

ty the wider seg.

And yet, what Nathag could a

Mrs. Lese.

at the further bank of the Axe, he bent his Undercliff, to the elder bushes, where he had a falling over the precipice, to the gate where a distance with a twig of thorns, to the slit in which he had watched her at the dance; and why finally did have the farmhouse and present himself before

> ale about Bath, and its beauties, about the in Jones mansion, about the cordiality of her to proceed that opened before Winefred.
>
> It pleased him to hear about Winefred,

aght with pain, for it riveted in him the sie were parted not so much by space, as of social standing.

want with her?

slike for him. The knew, too surely, that she hated him. When they had proved were like two goats on a plank, clashing

A couple of we : or chedital of t Captain Ford said to Jack, "My lad-I orne. Tenow ( I can't go myself. You must do the job weavere. In y eyes as there are in a peacock's tail, and day saw the state.

\* Witer 1 Curr - 2

\* Yie not to gr we u to go to Bath. They tell me that there larder than ours, but it is done, I believe, touch notes of all particulars, and if the The Fee SHIP HISTORY it need not be if you bring every con-Le cotoein with Your head or on paper, and we can rig

Stilled with derabt, but that delight soon gave way to

anxiety. He might, indeed, see Winefred, but only to discover how much further she was removed from him at Bath than she had been at Bindon. Then only the Axe had flowed between, and a current of prejudice. He might find that a mightier stream was parting them, and one that was to him impossible to cross.

"I wish first to go to Bindon," said Jack. "Mrs. Jose may have some message to her cousins at Bath."

"Right," said Captain Ford. "I suppose you cannot see Mrs. Marley, and learn if she has anything for her child?" Jack shook his head.

"No," said the Captain, "I reckon not. You ain't on speaking terms. Communication made must be through Eliza Jose.

(To be continued)

## The Nate Mrs. forster

MRS. W. E. FORSTER, whose death is announced as the result of a sudden attack of pneumonia, was born at Laleham in 1821, the eldest child of Dr. Arnold, afterwards headmaster of Rugby School. She was thus a little more than a year older than her brother Matthew, in whose two volumes of letters she figu es so frequently as "Dearest K."—a jet name, surviving from childish days—and with whom she maintained to the end relations of profound affection and of intellectual equality. Dr. Arnold died in 1842, and the family moved to Fox How, Ambleside, where eight



THE LATE MRS. FORSTER Widow of the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.

years later Jane met and married the young Bradford manufacturer, W. E. Forster, Quaker and Radical, but not yet a member of Parliament. In those days it was not permitted to a Quaker to murry outside "the society," and Mrs. Forster used afterwards to describe with much amusement how, soon after the wedding, a couple of grave elders called officially on the young couple, solemnly excommunicated William Forster, and then shook hands and stayed to lunch. On the death of her youngest brother, William Delasield

Arnold (author of "Oakfield" and Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab), Mr. and Mrs. Forster adopted his four young children. One of them is Mr. Arnold-Forster, M.P., who, like his brother and sisters, has added the name of Forster to his own. William Forster entered l'arliament and scon made his mark, and it is certain that Mrs. I crster's profound interest in all that concerned the welfare of the people, her keen intelligence and her ripe wisdom, were of no the people, her keen intelligence and her ripe wisdom, were of to little assistance to ler husband. After her husband's death and her own retirement from London, she followed the fortunes of Ireland and of each successive Chief Secretary with an interest and understanding that never flagged. In the four years that clapsed between his resignation and his death, William Forster devoted much time and thought to the ideath, of Imperial Federation, and in this idea of the close union of the English race all over the world, his wife, no less than himself, took the most intense interest. Her last days were saddened by the trouble in South Africa. She asked for news of the del ate and of the fighting in Africa only a few hours before her death, and "England" was one of the last words upon her lips. Mrs. Forster's last years were spent in comple'e retirement at her house at Burley, overhanging the beautiful Wharfe, close to the village inhabited by tle workpeople in her husband's mill. Our portrait is by Thomson, Grosvenor Street.

## A New Chancery Zudge

Mr. JUSTICE FARWEIL, the newly appointed Judge of the Chancery Division, was swo n in before the Lord Chancellor in his private room at



MR. GUORGE FARWELL, Q.C. New Judge of the High C. u.t

the House of Lords on Tuesday morning, and took his seat in Court the same afterncon-the first day of the sittings proceeding at once to try witness actions in the Chancery Division, together with Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy. Mr. called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1871, and became a Queen's Counsel several years ago. Although his name is little known to the public, he has won for himself at the Chancery Bar the reputation of a sound lawyer. For

many years now the new Judge had enjoyed a large practice in that department of jurisprudence. Our portrait is from a 1 hotograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

## The "Imerica" Cup Baces and their Megnen

THE Shamrock has failed to bring back to England the coveted trophy, but is returning fully freighted with American good wishes for the English people in general and for their yachtsmen in particular. Genuine sportsmen met their like in fair encounter, and from first to last there was rot a single dispute. Nor, now that the match is over, is there the least disposition on this side of the Atlantic to question the superiority of *Columbia*. Except in very light winds, she always had a little the better of her opponent, whether beating to windward or running free. It was believed by both Shamrock's owner and builder that in a really strong breeze, with a rough sea, she would shape better than her antagonist, and especially so after her lead ballast was increased. But in the final match, when these very conditions prevailed, Columbia had the race in hand for nearly the whole distance, out and home. As the grand cutters tore through the seas, it became very evident to experienced yachtsmen accompanying the racing craft that, barring accidents, the American was bound to win. She gained something even before reaching the mark boat, but it was after beginning the beat to windward that her superiority again became most manifest. Messrs. Herreshoff have built many weatherly yachts before now, but their latest creation far surpasses all their previous ones in sailing exceptionally close to the wind without sensible diminution of speed, compared with lying off half a point, or even a point. Shamrock had, perhaps, a little pull over her rival in going about, her fore-reaching when she tacked exciting general admiration. But this slight superiority in a non-essential could not and did not make up for her inferiority in essentials; as Sir Thomas Lipton frankly acknowledged at the conclusion of the long contest, the smarter boat wen. Nor can there be any doubt that if the match were re-sailed under similar arealities of with the conclusion of the long contest, the smarter boat wen. conditions of wind, weather, and sea the same result would attend.

## 'Tis Acars Since the Story was Told

By H. MACNAUGHTON JONES

Illu trated by EVELYN HARDY

'TIS years since the story was told, And yet doth its glory survive, That hurricane ride of the bold Can still the old heart-thrill revive.

'Tis years since the story was told, That ride through the "valley of death," And often has frozen the mould Since that dare-devil race held the breath.

'Tis years since the story was told, That death-seeking ride of the brave. They rode not for wage nor for gold, In that rush for a Muscovite grave.

'Tis years since the story was told, Of those belching and bellowing guns, The flames that around did enfold The bravest of Chivalry's sons.

'Tis years since the story was told, That riderless ride to and fro, How dearly each life there was sold By those helmet-cleft corpses, we know.

'Tis years since the story was told, Re-echoed in music and song, To be heard till the world grows old, Inspiring the ages along.

'Tis years since the story was told, Ah! little the blunder they recked-That chivalrous cloud as it rolled, Of horsemen and chargers unchecked.

'Tis years since the story was told, And most of those heroes are dead, Some in shells that to paupers are doled, And in graves that by paupers are fed.

'Tis years since the story was told, And still may we hear its refrain, "My God, must one die in the cold, One more of the few that remain!"

Oh, then shall the story be told That darkens the fame of our race. That just for a handful of gold, We courted eternal disgrace.



BALACLAVA, OCT. 25, 1854

is ir secretaries.

## fitting Out at Moolwich

A WELL-KNOWN writer has called the Thames below the Pool the "shop of London;" because on either side of that busy highway are stored all the things which London eats and London drinks and London wears. But he might as well have called it the shop of the British Empire, for its stores go all over the world; and a special instance of the "shop's" capacity is furnished at the present time by the activity of a single branch of it-namely, the Supply Reserve Stores at Woolwich Dockyard. The single department is working night and day, to feed and clothe and fit out the expedition to South Africa. Night and day the military waggons thunder in and out the gates, day and night the steam tugs fuss busily to and from the transport pier, night and day the trains shriek, the

trucks rumble along the rails, and the military shop assistants cord up package after package for the insatiable military customer. There is no end and no limitation to the supply of the shop, or the demands of the customer; the supply and the demand seem to rise simultaneously; and the department does business in anything from 'bus horses to pontoons. Thousands of tons of compressed forage for horses and food for the troops have been despatched; but notwithstanding this drain Woolwich and Deptford Dockyards could with the greatest ease victual another South African squadron and another Army Corps. When the "orders" first began to come in there were in store 2,000,000 lb. of ships' bread or biscuits, 1,000,000 lb. of chocolatethe use of which it did not require Mr. Bernard Shaw's German soldier to tell us-100,000 lb. of tea, 7,000,000 lb. of sugar, 100,000 bottles of lime juice and tins of condensed milk, a quarter of a million barrels of beef and pork, and millions of tins of meat. If Mr. Thomas Atkins is given a free hand with these provisions there will be no doubt of his eagerness to fight; a big army, as Napoleon remarked, crawls on its belly. There are many curious and interesting points about the packing and despatch of these stores. For instance, in compressing forageand so urgent was the demand for forage that from the beginning it was necessary to work all night—the particles of hay continually floating about gave rise to some alarm lest the gas jets should set the place ablaze. Consequently Woolwich Stores, in a few hours, rigged themselves up with electric light, and overcame the difficulty in that way. But food and forage are not the only things which Woolwich is called upon to supply. The work of the Ordnance Department has been, as may be imagined, very heavy, and Major-General John Steevens, C.B., the Principal Ordnance Officer at Woolwich Arsenal, has had his hands full. Major-General Steevens, who is forty-four years of age, entered the Army Ordnance Department in 1880. He served in the Zulu

War in 1879, and was awarded the medal and clasp, and was promoted to be Deputy-Commissary. For services in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, when he was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, he was mentioned in despatches and was awarded the medal and clasp and the Khedive's star. He was Assistant Inspector-General of Ordnance at headquarters from 1893 to 1898, when he was promoted to his present post with the rank of Major-General. Among the war stores sent from Woolwich were 18 waggons and fittings for the howitzer ammunition column, 48,000 rounds of pistol ammunition, 1,000 rounds of filled Lyddite shell, with fuses and tubes. Last of all-one cannot say either least or most important, for in war every detail is important—has been the stamping of ammunition cases and the packing of rifles and shells. As the stores go out new stores come in; 40,000 new Martini-Metford rifles have taken the place in the stores occupied a week ago by rifles now on their way

to the Cape; and all day long stores come in by the Reserve Stores back door and go out by the front one, over the rails, or by barges over the river to the freight ships waiting for them in the Albert and East India Docks.

## The Girls They Beabe Behind Chem

It is no exaggeration to say that the departure from England of

a single battalion for a new station somewhere beyond the shores of the country, causes the keenest distress imaginable to a large number of persons. But when, as at this present juncture, troops are leaving weekly by the thousand for active service in South Africa, the distress is considerably intensified. The burden of this, it need scarcely be pointed out, falls most heavily on the wemen

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN STEEVENS, PRINCIPAL ORDNANCE OFFICER AT WOOLWICH DRAWN FROM LIFE BY PERCY F. S. SPENCE

and children-and more especially, of course, on those whose husbands and fathers are "off the strength." By this term, it should be explained, is meant the natural outcome of such marriages as are not officially recognised by the regimental authorities. As a result, no provision of quarters, or rations, etc., is made for the soldiers' "encumbrances" (as a wife and family are somewhat quaintly described in military parlance), and in these instances the husband has to support his household as best he may. While on home service, this can-by the exercise of extreme care-be done, to a certain extent, for ways and means of keeping the wolf from the door usually exist. For example, the wife generally manages to earn a few shillings a week by washing and mending for her helpmeet's comrades-in-arms, while the man himself profitably employs his leisure in doing tailoring or cobbling work, etc. Thus, one way and another, the contracting parties in such improvident marriages generally contrive to at least keep of heads alone

When, however, the order for general mobile that is suddenly issued affairs wear a very different complexio. and the plear. becomes a dark one, indeed. Bereft at a few boile of tree husbands, fathers, and breadwinners, the unfor women and children left behind must necessarily fall upon chickous times, They are not "on the strength," consequently the possibility is their well-being is disclaimed by the military enforities. The various funds to which they are tempted to apply assistance have practically no help for it but to report, through that they "regret to be unable to entertain their .

Heations." Thus, above the tumultuous shouting of the distring crowd that accompanies the troops on their triumphal mar has the dockside

rises-and note: . a less poignantly for all enforce repression-the anguished wan . many a heartsick wife and no over. The crash of brass, and entire astic cries of the eager onlooker as the transport steams away, save but to add to the grief of the "Girls they leave behind them." Sombre, indeed, are the prevailing bues of such a picture.

Even in the case of such soldiers' families as are happily "on the strength," the hardship of war still presses he. tily. Although not expressly forbablen in so many words, matrim my, as an institution for the rank and tile of the Army, is not enthusiastically encouraged by the military Powers that be. For this reason apparently the number of officially recognised unions among privates is severely limited to four per cent. of the strength of a regiment. With regard to sergeants and warrant officers, however, a greater measure of liberality is displayed in the matter, and in either cas: free quarters are provided in barracks, with fuel and light, and various other allowances-either in cash or in kind. Arrangements are also made for transporting the families of such properly ac. credited Benedicts when the battalion periodically changes its quarte:s.

When, however, "the blast of war" imperiosly summons the fighting men is to the field, matters are promptly Acced on a very different for In such fell times as these posticity is ruthlessly swell ... the board, and everything i perinced to with exigencies of he service." At the same time Con in arrangements are, neverthales, made to relieve the families day borne on the "married con himent" while the breatistic are necessarily absent. The die women and children are or her kept in barracks or given a ... Using allowance until the it as and fathers return. In ....ition to this, 2 "separation of whose" is granted by the Government, and a compulsory deriving a made from the husband's j : it the following scales :- "(i) ment Separation Allowance S.r. per diem: children, 2: , . . jem (but only in the case a cach girl under rioppage from , wife, 4d, 1et

(2) When rot

ren (as before

plated by the

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sixteen, or boy under fourteen). "Compa Husband's Pay"-(1) When drawing a field of diem; children (as before specified), Id. per and drawing a field-ration, wife, 2d. per diem; specified) 1/d. per diem. In either case, it Regulations that the above totals are not by respectively per diem, "without the husbands."

The above rates refer only to private some for the management of the state of the s commissioned officers they are rather him Ler calculate! . aried menhowever, are they unduly extravagant, or to lend an added charm to active service especially if they be Jossessed of large fandfor the soldier who has perforce left his wi summons to join the "lar-flung battle-line" in the sum indeed indeed.

## The Orange Free State

ACM A CORRESPONDENT

THE SO We of the two Boer Republics, the Orange Free State, in the described as a prairie table-land, a little larger in area. A Lingland and Wales combined, lying wholly inland, however by the orange of the north by the Transvaal, on the south and west by the orange Colony, and on the east by Natal and Basuto-

land, they have Colony of Basutohand, with natives who, though it will under our rule, have practical, ver been conquered by anylody, bear or white, is the South African . . . . . . . . . . . part of a backlone with the into peaks of alpine height. Then the country slopes down to Person way ocean as Europe rivers Varange also roll away to the Atlant. . thousand miles away. You described Basutoland into the Orange Un . is de, which is, broadly speaking, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . lying between these rivers, a high and dry plain, the called of which, Bloemfontein, stance between four and five thou-and is a nhove sea level-not so high as Johannesburg, but about the same as Bulawayo. In such high, healthy latitudes white men thrive; and just aps the physical vigour induced has something to do with Boer self assertiveness. Basutoland, far more beautiful, better watered, and still loftier, will perhaps come to be the country in South Africa from the white man's point of view; but the Boer Republics, forming as they practically do now, one State, have certainly some physical advantages over the communities planted at a lower altitude nearer the coast.

British travellers were the first to penetrate the once savage wilds now ruled by the Boers; it was a Scottish officer in the service of the Dutch Cape Government (whose rights we inherit by conquest and purchase), who in the last century named the Orange River after the Dutch statholder; but unquestionably the first white men to settle in the country north of the Orange were Dutch farmers-Boerswho crossed from the Cape Colony in the early years of our rule at the Cape. The date agreed upon is 1828, after which there was a large accession from the same source in 1836-7-8, when the threat Trek of the Boers took placethe Exodus of the Boers from Cape Colony into the trackless African wilds.

In these coly days we claimed rights up to the 25th parallel of south latitude - a eg way beyond the horthernmost 1000 where the migrating Boers had day assed the natives and settled, but we will not trouble very much about it. ... Perhaps there was some idea til. They would be a useful builer against steroclous savages of the unexplored with, where Africa stretched away as Europe absolutely unmapped, to · iled, and unknown. There is to D. 'y a "Nylstroom" in the Pett which which shows where thes In Israelites believed they law scovered the source the Nil-"le stream." But when the pas-Concers fell foul of the Griquas,

whom we had a treaty of peace, we had to interfere:

I cree the Box, in the Orange state of the first time at Zwart Koppies (Black Hills), in 1845. After that event a British Resident to made the usual mistake of a shortsighted parsipive our Resident troops to enable him to keep useful, the Boers had to depend on their own anatural result was that they one day rose country as the followed, until 1 complete the complete the state of the state of the followed, until 1 complete the state of the followed troops to enable him to keep useful, the Boers had to depend on their own anatural result was that they one day rose control out. Then Sir Henry Smith and a British mat Boomplaats, in 1848, and annexed the state of the followed troops to enable him to keep useful, the Boers had to depend on their own anatural result was that they one day rose that out. Then Sir Henry Smith and a British troops assisted these native allies to distinct the first time at Zwart Koppies (Black Hills), in 1845. After that event a British Resident to made the usual mistake of a shortsighted parsipive our Resident troops to enable him to keep useful, the Boers had to depend on their own anatural result was that they one day rose that out. Then Sir Henry Smith and a British troops assisted these native allies to distinct the first time at Zwart Koppies (Black Hills), in 1845. After that event a British Resident to made the usual mistake of a shortsighted parsipive our Resident troops to enable him to keep useful, the Boers had to depend on their own anatural result was that they one day rose that they one day rose the followed the smith troops assisted these native allies to distance the first time at Zwart Koppies (Black Hills), in 1845. After that event a British Resident to made the usual mistake of a shortsighted parsipive our Resident troops to enable him to keep useful, the first time at Zwart Koppies (Black Hills), in 1845. After that event a British Resident to made the usual mistake of a shortsighted parsipive our Resident troops t

The Convention signed by Sir George Clerk, as our representative, in 1854—the "Convention of Bloemfontein"—guaranteed the future independence of the Free State and its Government, declaring that the burghers were to be regarded as to all intents and purposes a free and independent people, absolved from their allegiance to the British Crown. The Poers undertook not to permit slavery (as theretofore), and to protect the property and legal and personal liberty of all British subjects then resident in the country. In view of the recent outcry over the importation of arms, it may be noted

liberty of all British subjects then resident in the country. In view of the recent outery over the importation of arms, it may be noted RA.R.

GETTING A TRUCK LOAD READY FOR SHIPMENT IN THE FIELD EQUIPMENT STORES
WAR PREPARATIONS AT WOOLWICH

DRAWN BY PERCY F. S. SPENCE

that this Free State Magna Charta also guaranteed that the Government of the territory should have at all times the right of purchasing ammunition in any Colony in South Africa.

Thus the Orange Free State gained the independence it has enjoyed up to the present time. The Pax Britannica has enabled it to subsist with little or no "standing army," since at any rate the Basuto War of thirty years ago. In that war the Basutos were at first victorious, then the Boers in turn gained the upper hand. One of the Free State Boers' grievances against us is that when they were on the point of winning we stepped in and prevented their exterminating their enemies and annexing their country. But as we did so at the Basutos' own request, and our doing so produced an immediate peace instead of a certain prolonged war with an extremely doubtful

result, there is not much in that grievance, more especially as the Free State did gain by our consent a very valuable piece of Basuto territory, which is now the granary of the State.

Another of the grievances against us is the annexation of the Diamond Fields to the Cape Colony. In the Free State—or rather in country the Free Staters claimed as theirs—Uitlanders found diamonds just as in the Transvaal Uitlanders found gold. We saved the Free State an Uitlander Question by annexing Griqualand West to the Cape, under a treaty with the Griquas, to whom it

belonged. Nevertheless, the Free State thought the diamond country theirs, and some of the Boers have always grumbled that the 90,000l. we paid them for their alleged rights—an arrangement due to Sir Donald Currie—was too small a sum for Kimberley and what is now De Beers.

In point of fact, the Free State Boers have always had, like their brethren across the Vaal, a "gude conceit o' themselves," and have managed to come out of their entanglements very well. They made a most profitable arrangement with the Cape, for instance, in regard to the railway, actually getting their State opened up free, a railway given them free, and an income beyond their previous wildest dreams, without the !rouble of earning it. That they got along so well, not only with us, but with all their neigh. bours, was undoubtedly due to the broad good sense of the late Sir Johannes Hendricus Brand, who was their President for twenty-four years, and who was perhaps the best man South Africa has produced. "All will come right," he would say, in his patient, largeminded way of looking at affairs. It is to be regretted that since his time the fortunes of the Free : tate have been in the hands of Afrikander lawyers.

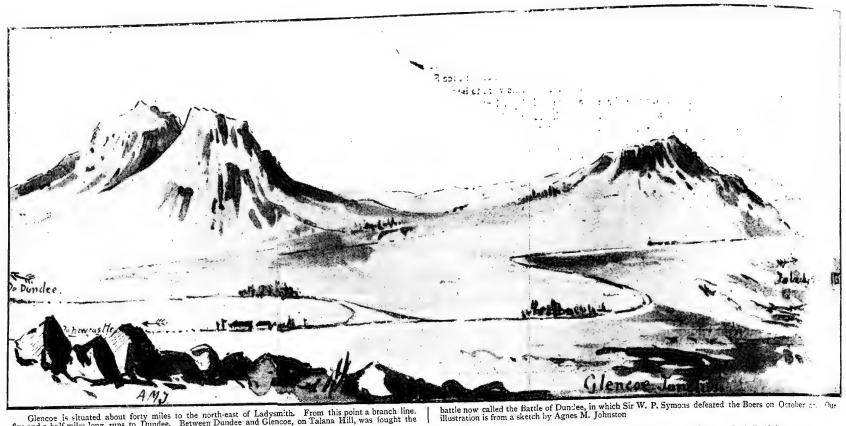
The two Boer States are now risking their all in a scheme engineered by two Free State Afrikander lawyers, another Afrikander lawyer in the Transvaal and a fourth lawyer from Holland. European training has given these men the complaint known in America as "swelled head." The Afrikander lawyer who succeeded the good President Brand was Mr. Reitz. He in turn has been succeeded by the Afrikander lawyer, Mr. Steyn. Mr. Reitz has meantime become State Secretary in the Transvaal, where he is ably assisted by the Afrikander lawyer, Mr. Smuts, a State Atto:ney, who gave proof of his secondrate astuteness by his unblushing statements regarding the warrants for Mr. Moneypenny and Mr. Pakeman. These three lawyers in office have had much the same European training, though not so exclusively Continental as the fourth Boer lawyer, Dr. Leyds, the clever young Hollander whom President Kruger's evil genius 1 rompted him to import in order to counteract the British, and who has long tried to enlist the sympathies of Germany, Russia, France, or anybody else who can be found to oppose British influence in South

Of the four, President Steyn is by far the most statesmanlike figure. A man of early middle age and grand physique, he has large capacity and large ideas, and should go far if he had ballast

enough to keep him steady. Ambition is likely to be his ruin--that

Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself And falls on the other side

By that sin fell the angels. It is only too clear that these Free State and Transvaal lawyers and their clique have declared war for the purpose of squeezing the British out of South Africa, at any rate of squeezing out the British Imperial power, and of founding a South African Republic according to Boer ideas—a Republic in which Continental ideas of political and economic rule would prevail, in which every effort would be made to make Boer Dutch the universal language, and in which Great Britain would have no part or lot unless it were the proud part of policing the seas around the shores of a country where British citizens would have neither influence nor power.



Glencoe is situated about forty miles to the north-east of Ladysmith. From this point a branch line. five and a half miles long, runs to Dundee. Between Dundee and Glencoe, on Talana Hill, was fought the GLENCOE JUNCTION, FROM WHICH GENERAL YULE HAS FALLEN BACK UPON LADYSMITH

Chronicle of the Wax

EV CHARLES LOWE

The last seven days have seen the war commence in earnest, especially in Natal, and, in the light of the operations there, all the fighting on the western frontier of the Transvaal—which may be described as the second army theatre of hostilities—seems dwarfed and insignificant, though we have had a successful fight at Mafeking, and held our own at Kimberley. But this is as nothing compared with the happenings in Natal, into which, as detailed last week, Transvaal Boers had been quick to pour in three main columns in the direction of Glencoe, as a concentrating point; while the Free Staters, on the other hand, in bodies of which we have no accurate account, equally headed towards Ladysmith by the Tintwa and Van Reenan passes. It was with the latter, on Thursday last, the 19th inst., that we first came into sharp, yet far from serious, conflict; and to the Natal Carabineers (mounted Volunteers), as was but fitting, fell the honour of the first brush with the invaders of their soil.

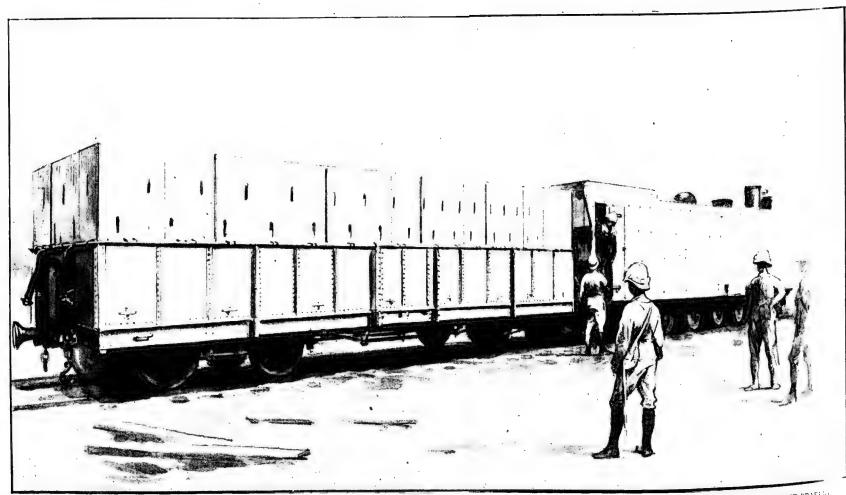
From Ladysmith the scene now shifts northward to Glencoe, near which, at the dawn of next day, 20th, the camp of General Symons—placed about half-way between Glencoe and Dundee, at Craigside—was rudely disturbed by the screeching and bursting of

Boer shells. This disturbance was not altogether unexpected, seeing that local cyclists, scurrying into camp from Dundee on the previous evening, had announced the approach of a large body of Boers from the east, whence the wise men had also once come. But those Boers proved to be particularly foolish. As a matter of fact, they formed the command of General Lucas Meyer, and had crossed the Buffalo River by Landsman's Drift. They were one of three similar commandos—the second, in the centre, being under a certain Erasmus, and the third, on the (Boer) right, under the rabid Anglophobe, Viljoen. It had been the mission of this Viljoen to push forward his right, and, interposing between Ladysmith and Glencoe, cut the railway line, so as thus to isolate Symons at Glencoe from White at Ladysmith. This he smartly did, capturing a supply train, and taking several British prisoners. Glencoe being thus isolated, it behoved Meyer and Erasmus -as we learned from the mouth of President Kruger himself-to march upon the circumvented Symons-the former from the east, the other from the north-and, joining hands, smite him and his camp into annihilation, as Sennacherib, the Assyrian, took the fenced cities of Judah. It must be owned that this was a very well-conceived plan, only it failed for want of proper co-operation on the part of

Letting himself go before assured of the coming of Erasmus, Meyer, at dawn, from the plateau edge of Talana Hill, about three miles east of the British camp, began shelling Symons, but without doing any damage, and Symons at once got ready for action.

Pushing forward his infantry towards the Boer post, on he soon got his guns—two batteries—into position above and to in I then, and ere long had silenced the boasted Boer artillery, which was handled pluckily, but inefficiently, by gallant amateurs. Under cover of a further crushing fire from our own guns, our infantry now pushed forward to the attack—the best parry being ever the stroke—and in the teeth of a murderous fire from the Boer markshaen—who do not, after all, seem to have shown much of the falling oil a rifle sho's which some had imputed to them owing to their lack of any big game but Britons to practice on—steadily advanced, fighting their wayacrost the valley and up the "almost impregnable" hill-side as coolly as if practising attack formation in the Long Valley, and then, after a pause on some "dead ground" to gather breath, launched themselves with a long pent-up and triumphant yell on the bravely obstinate Boer foe, capturing some of their guns and rolling them pell-mell down the reverse slope of Talana Hill, where their discomfiture was completed by the pursuing 18th Hussars, who had meanwhile pushed round on the Boer right on to his rear.

But, like the Germans at Spicheren, we had to pay a heavy price for our victory—a victory which made the Queen's "heart Heed for these dreadful losses": thirty-six killed and 191 wounded, the list of the latter being topped by General Symons houself, who was struck down like Wolfe on the heights of Abraham at the very moment of the triumph which he had so sagaciously planned. The list of the officers killed and wounded was an every tionally heavy one, and out of all usual proportion to that of the men—a result



DRAWN BY J. NASH, R.I.

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY J. WALLACE BRADELS.

This train, which resembles that which has been giving the Boers so much trouble at Mafeking, consists of a powerful engine-tender and three trucks. The sides have been raised to over 6 feet in height. The plates are loopholed with longitudinal slots, through which the men in the train can use their rifles. Each truck is

capable of carrying sixty-four men. The train is painted khaki colour. The driver and fireman are completely closed in, and take their directions by bell signals

on deeming it necessary to fall back on Glencoe on the day after Dundee, he left all his wounded at Dundee—practically

at the mercy of the enemy. At

Glencoe Yule seems to have been

threatened, if not seriously at-

tacked, by overwhelming bodies of Boers-Joubert's main force

with the troops of Erasmus and

the relics of the exploded Meyer

and Viljoen columns; and, again,

from sound strategical reasons,

similar to those which induced

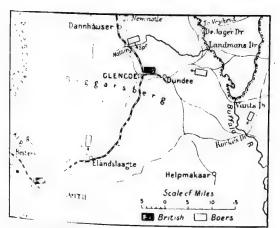
partly due to the fact that those efficies we reckless during, scorned at the cover which they entered upon their men, the much less and Ive a that the Boers, honoul.... in for big game, with there wint in battle of ever law. leaders first. So ricking it was a second in this 6 Mass?

the Boers be-That and was due to the camé so so Prigadier Yule, circum-. ...hire, who sucof the 1-· rously wounded ceçdeu as in command, General i. I m of the Glencoe detach history, the 1st force-a Leiceste! to cope with a -towati-!al thousand Boers body of as had signalised as whom his som the Hatting marching the north-west. Spruit 1 chiless, the troops These were Erismus, who, on of the dife

· Meyer had been perceivit : such hopeless ruin before he could join hands with umbled is him, was him to stay his advance before the detached British column w. A thus threatened him; and so the 18th Hussars were thus free to harde themselves till darkness fell to the further disinregiation at l destruction of the

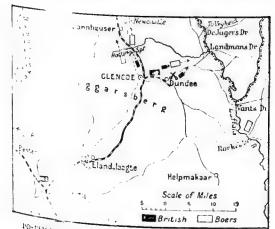
Lucas Met 1 and de Next if v. Saturday, another crashing v. to iv. but still bloodier than that of Palana Hillor Dundee as it is siit is by styled, was placed to the credit of our arms by Sir George White, or rather perhaps ly General French, in command of the cavalry, whom Sir George had chivalrously entrusted with the continuance of the action which he had begun. This was fught near Elands Laagte, a station on the Ladysmith-Glencoe line, about sixteen miles from the former and twenty eight from the latter. General White had determined to re-open communication between Ladysmith and Glencoe, which had been cut by Viljoen and his Transvaal (not Free State) Beers; and for this junose-after the due reconnoitring - he sent northward by road and rail a force of three batteries, two Lattalions, and

some cavalry. The Boers were found to be holding a position of exceptional strength, consisting of rocky hills, a mile and half seuth-east of Elands Laagte Station. Our guns took position



PUSIT: TORCES REFORE THE BATTLE OF DUNDEE, OCTOBER 19

n a ridge a. 50.0 yards from the enemy, whose guns at once · [ened me. ] 6 's were soon silenced, and our infantry advanced to the atta. i. chancously with a threatening movement of the Natal Imper. hit Horse on the Boer left, and two squadrons 5th Lancers oright, the Poer artillery was fitful, but no sooner had it , he action



PO-THON OF PORCES AFTER THE BATTLE OF DUNDEE, CCTOBER 20



THE LATE GENERAL DE KOCK Who died of his wounds after being taken prisoner at Elands Laagte



COLONEL SCHIEL A.G. to the Boer Force—made prisoner at Elands Laagte



BOER GENERALS, WHO HAVE BEEN TAKEN PRISONERS

been silenced, than it broke out again on fitting opportunity, and according to General White himself, "was served with great courage." Our infantry again advanced over the exposed ground

in front of the Boar hill position with the utmost coolness and

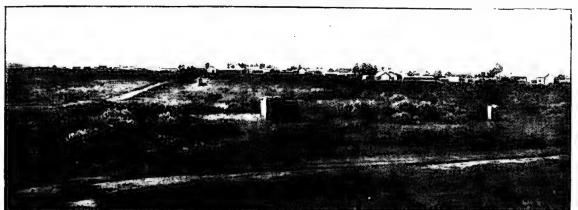
Wellington, after his victory at Quatre Bras, to retire on Waterleo, Yule, dreading the danger of undue isolation, determined to retire on Ladysmith, leaving his stores behind him, as rumoured, and join hands with White. Accordingly he left his camp on Monday morning - not by the direct road to Ladysmith, GENERAL H. P. N. PRETORIUS Taken prisoner at Elands Laagte but by the roundabout Helpmakaar route-which was equiva-

lent to his preferring to march by two sids of a triangle instead of by its base. That day without melestation he marched fifteen miles—a good march—and early next day (Tuesday) reached

the Weschbank River. Cognisant of the intentions of Yule, White, on the same day,

moved northwards with a strong force to fend off all hostile interference from the west with his subordinate's retiring movement, and thus interposed him-self between Yule's direction and a threatened column of Free Staters about seven miles upon the Ladysmith-Glencoe road. A brisk artillery action followed, which ended in the flight of the enemy westward. The same night (Tuesday) Yulejoined White at Ladysmith, where there was then a well entrenched and victory elated force of about 15,000 men ready for all emergencies. Loud hilarity doubtless throughout this re-assembled force on its learning that President Steyn had issued a proclamation annexing to the Free State a portion of Cape Colony north of the Vaal, while the Transvaal Government followed suit with a similar proclama-tion in regard to all the terri-tory north of the Vaal, including

Bechuanaland and Rhodesia - one relieving touch of broad comicality in the tragic drama of the war-a war, for the rest, which will become exceedingly serious for President Steyn



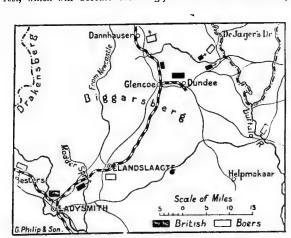
Vrylurg stands about a hundred miles south of Mafeking on the railway to Cape Town. It was the capital of British Bechuanaland until that colony we sincorporated with the Cape. The country around is undulating, but very bare and sandy. Vryburg itself is by no means an attractive town, although when it was the northern terminus of the rallway it did considerable trade with we gons coming from the interior. It has two or three thousand inhabitants and a number of Government buildings of an unpretentious character, including a bospital. Major Scott, who was in command in the town, tried to rouse the inhabitants to fight against the attacking Boers, but in vain. The disloyalty of the townsfolk, and his own inability to defend the place, preyed upon Mijor Scott's mind so much that he committed suicide. Our illustration is from a photograph by E. J. Sargeant

VRYBURG, WHICH HAS BEEN EVACUATED BY US AND OCCUPIED BY THE BOERS

courage—the 1st Devons, a whole battalion of them, delivering the frontal attack, while two half-battalions of the 1st Manchesters and the 2nd Gordon Highlanders headed for the Boer left flank, with intent to turn it. These were not the Gordons who stormed Dargai — the Tirah heroes having been of the 1st Battalion; yet Dargai was nothing in its difficulty and murderousness to those rocky heights of Elands Laagte. But the British infantry were not to be denied, and, "with the bugles sounding the advance, bag ipes shricking, and the battle a confused surge, the men swept yelling forward and the battle was won." The Gordons captured one Boer standard, the Devons—twice as numerous as the Gordons—two. The light had now failed—the action had lasted from 3.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.—and the rain was pouring; nevertheless, the 5th Lancers and one squadron 5th Dragoon Guards charged three times in the dark through the retreating Boers, doing considerable execution. A bugler boy of the Lancers, who is only fourteen, is said to have show the control of the boy to the state of the said to have show the three Boers with his revolver, and to have been carried round the camp afterwards on the men's shoulders. Major Wright, of the Gordons, on falling severely wounded, took out his pipe and proceeded to smoke.

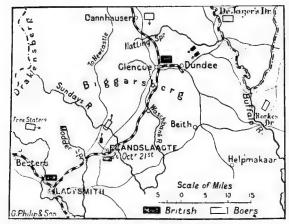
We captured the Boer camp, with tents, waggons, horses, and two Their leader Viljoen had been killed, General Kock had died of his wounds; while among our wounded prisoners were Pretorius, the son of the patriarch, and Colonel Schiel, the redoubtable German officer who had organised the Boer artillery, and who, prior to leaving Pretoria for the front at the head of the "German legion," had telegraphed to Berlin for the blessing of the Kaiser on its warlike exploits—a prayer which had thus been answered in this unexpectedly cruel manner. The sight of the Boer dead and wounded on the hill-side, says one correst ondent, was terrible. What the Boer lesses, both at Dundee and I lands Laagte, were, is not exactly known; but at the latter action the British loss was forty-two killed and 205 wounded, total 247, of whom the Gordons had the honour of officers and men, or nearly a half of the whole, out of the strength of only four companies. Colonel Dick-Cunyngham, a V.C. hero of the Afghan campaign, was almost the first of his half-battalion to fall wounded; while Colonel Scott-Chisholme, of the Imperial Light Horse, was killed in the act of waving on his men. The names of the other officers who felleither dead or wounded—would fill a column. It was a costly victory, but one worthy of Trafalgar Day. Total British loss in the two battles-480 officers and men killed and wounded, which, with the casualties on the western frontier, bring up the grand aggregate At Dundee the casualties were 9 efficers killed, to over 500. At Dundee the casualties were 9 efficers killed, and 24 wounded; non-commissioned officers and men 30 killed 164 wounded; total, 227. At Elands Laagte, officers killed 5, wounded 30; non-commissioned officers and men, 37 killed, 185 wounded and missing; total, 257—grand total, 484 killed and wounded in the two battles. Some of the wounded officers and men have already died.

After both battles, the Boer wounded were treated by us quite as tenderly as our own; and that Brigadier Yule assumed this humanity on our own part would be fully reciprocated by the Boers-who are also parties to the Geneva Convention-was proved by the fact that,

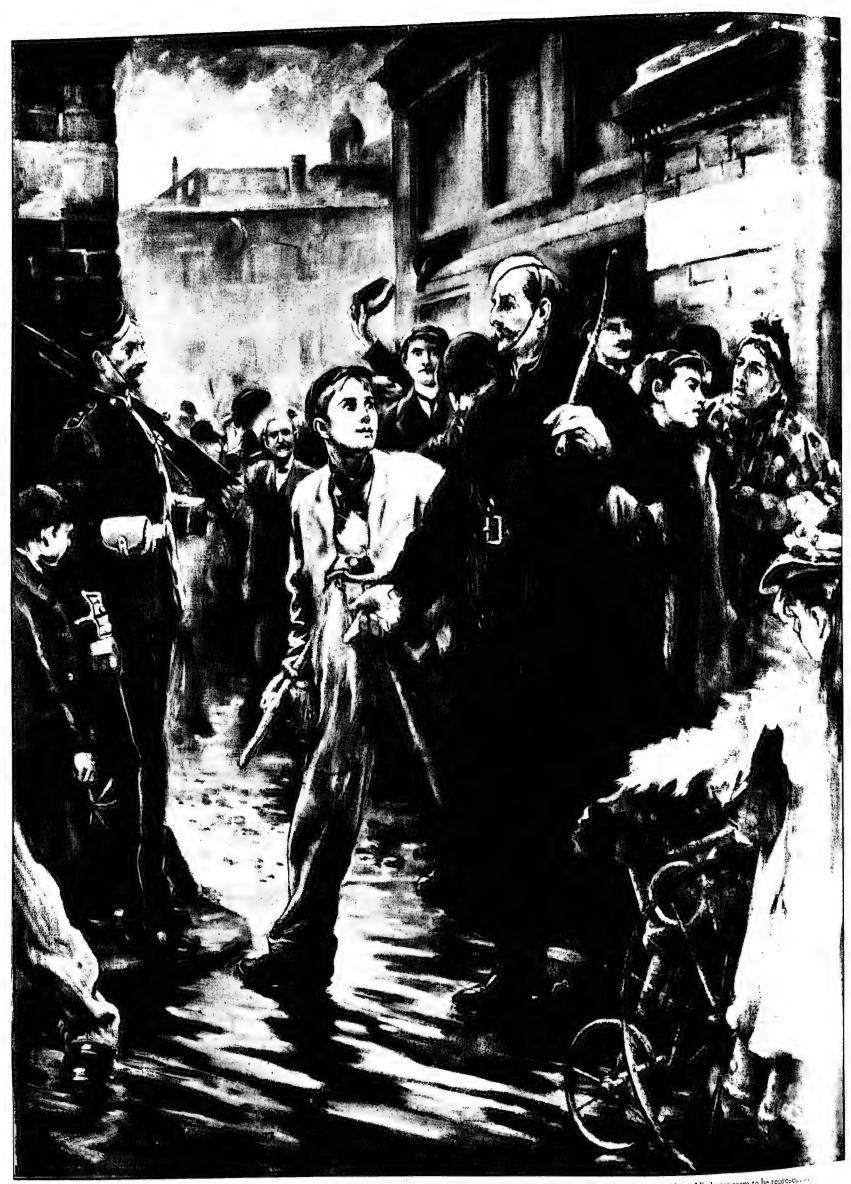


POSITION OF FORCES BEFORE THE BATTLE OF ELANDS LAAGTE, NOON, OCTOBER 21

on the arrival of our Army Corps at the Cape and its northward movement on three lines respectively from Cape Town (1st Division, Lord Methuen's), Port Elizabeth (2nd Division, Clery's), and East London (3rd Division, Gatacre's). For according to all present appearances, that would seem to be the intended strategy of the campaign.



POSITION OF FORCES AFTER THE EATTLE OF ELANDS LAAGTE, EVENING, OCTOBER 21



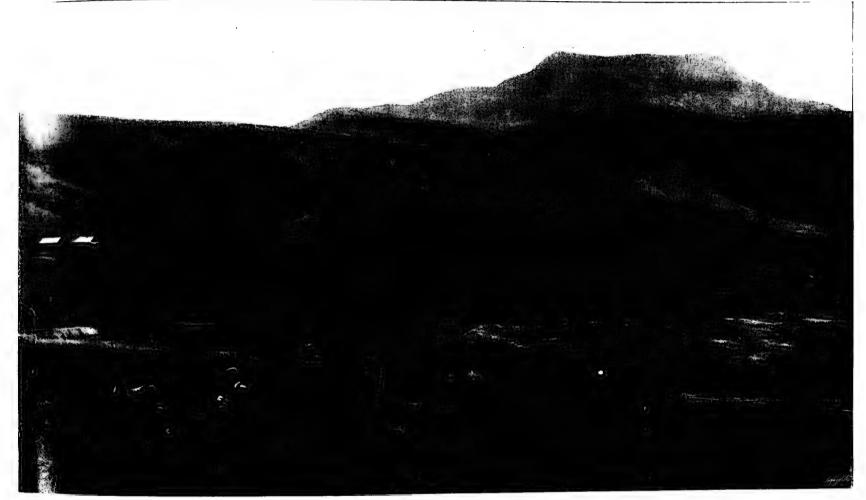
One of the effects of war is to stimulate recruiting. The stirring sight of troops leaving for the front no doubt has something to do with the enthusiasm of the would-be recruits. All classes seem to be represent to who desire to wear the Queen's uniform

THE WAR AND THE QUEEN'S SHILLING: A SCENE OUTSIDE ST. GEORGE'S BARRACKS

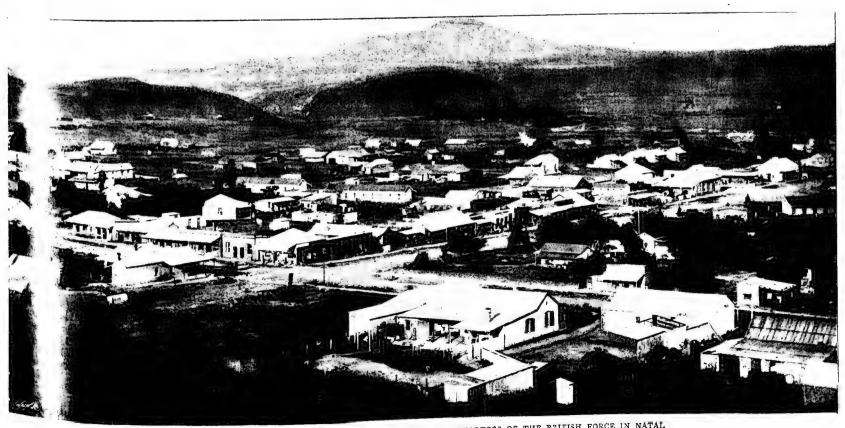
DRAWN BY LANCE CALKIN



NEWCASTLE, IN NATAL, NEAR THE TRANSVAAL BORDER, OCCUPIED BY THE BOERS



AMAJUBA HILL, THE SCENE OF GENERAL COLLEY'S DEFEAT IN 1831, NOW OCCUPIED BY THE BOERS



LADYSMITH, THE ALDERSHOT OF SOUTH AFRICA: THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH FORCE IN NATAL THE WAR: SCENES NEAR THE FRONTIER From Photographs by Henry Kisch, Durban

## Fallen Peroes

GENERAL SIR PENN SYMONS, who has been dangerously wounded at Dundee, is at once one of the most brilliant and the soundest leaders that Indian



GENERAL SIR W. PENN SYMONS Dangerously wounded at Dundee

frontier fighting has produced in recent times. At the time on the border first began in 1897, with the massacre in the Tochi, he was given command of a brigade with the Tochi Field Force, but when the larger and more important Tirah Expedition came on he was immediately requisitioned for the wider field, and given the command of the 1st Division of that force. General Symons conducted himself with all his usual gallantry in

that post, and was rewarded at the end of the expedition with a K.C.B. He had under his command at Tirah two of the finest Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Gunning, of the 1st King's Royal Rifles, who was killed while gallantly leading his regiment at the storming of the Boer position near Dundee, on Friday, served with the 3rd Battalion of regiment in the Zulu War of 1879, and was present at the battles of Gingindhlova and the relief of Flowe in present at the battles of Gingindhlova and the relief of Ekowe in that campaign. He afterwards served as adjutant of the battalind during the operations of Clarke's Column. Later, in 1891-2, he commanded a column in the operations in the Chin Hills during the Burmese Expedition in 1891-2. Our portrait is by J. Edwards, Hyde Park.

Colonel John James Scott Chisholme, who was killed in the action at Elands Laagte, was born in August, 1851, and received his first appointment in the 9th Lancers in January, 1872. He was made a captain in March, 1878, and acted as adjutant of the 9th Lancers from November, 1882, to December, 1884; was made a major in March, 1881, lieutenant-colonel in August, 1894, and colonel in August, 1898. He acted as military secretary to the Governor of Madras from August, 1888, to January, 1891. Colonel Chisholme served in the Afghan War, 1878-79-80, at the battle of Ali Musjid, at the action of Siah Sung, when he was severely wounded, and in affairs around Kabul and Sherpur, where he was also wounded. For these services he was mentioned in the despatches and received a medal with clasp, and was made a brevet-major. His services in the present war had taken the form of the creation of the Imperial Light Horse, of which he was the commandant. The men, the majority of whom were refugees from the Rand, had been brought to a fine standard of discipline under his hands.

Lieutenant R. C. Barnett, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was killed at the battle of Dundee, entered the regiment at the age of twenty in 1896. Our portrait is by W. Coles, Watford.

wounded at the battle of Dundee and has since died, we with the Waziristan Field Force under Sir William Lockhar in 1894-5. as Assistant Chief Commissariat Officer. He had be djutant of his regiment since September last. He was wound the baule of Dundee on the 20th inst., and subsequently died wounds, Our portrait is by Bassano, Old Bond Street.

C++2+17 28, 1809

Lieutenant Charles Gordon Monro, of the 2nd Be (risk Gordon Highlanders, who was killed at the battle of Elands i set on the 21st inst., joined his regiment in June, 1892, as second is count, and became licutenant in 1896. Our portrait is by Jernard, is at Street.

Second Lieutenant J. G. D. Murray, and B. S. Gordon Highlanders, killed at Flands Laagte, was only approach to the regiment in March last. He was formerly a Beyer to the in the Royal Guernsey Militia.

## A Guide to South Africa

VERY opportunely is published the seventh of the Guide to South Africa " (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.), which is edited by A. Samber Brown and G. Gordon Brown is the Castle Mail Packet Company. The book, always useful, in this so now. as it contains what is practically a gazetteer. That, dough compiled for the use of tourists, sportsmen, invalids, and other, it is a valuable help when one is using the war map. Glester, Vryburg. Dundee, and other places mentioned in telegrams is in the scat of war are described, with abundant information as to routes and distances from other places. The brief histories of Caje Colony, the Transvaal, the Free State, and other countries, bought well up to date, give an excellent view of the long struggle be as premacy in



THE LATE LIEUTENANT C. G. MONRO



Killed at Elands Laagte

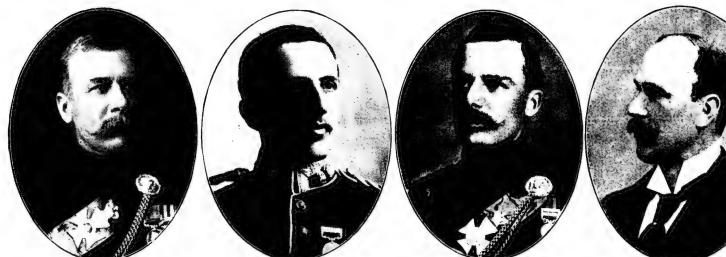


THE LATE LIEUT, J. G. D. MURRAY THE LATE LIEUTENANT A. H. M. HILL THE LATE LIEUTENANT R. C. BARNETT THE LATE COL. J. J. S. CHE
Killed at Elands Lagger
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Killed at Dundee





THE LATE LIEUT .- COL. R. H. GUNNING THE LATE CAPTAIN G. A. WELDON



THE LATE CAPTAIN M. H. K. PECHELL Killed at Dundee

THE LATE CAPTAIN F. H. B. CONNOR

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THE LATE CAPTAIN F. H. B. CONNOR

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THE PRICE OF VICTORY: HEROES OF THE BATTLES OF DUNDEE AND ELANDS LAAGT?

fighting regiments in both our English and native armies in India, namely, the Queen's and the 3rd Sikhs, and he has been heard to say that he did not know which was the better of the two. After the end of the expedition General Symons held command of the camp at Jamrud during the negotiations with the Afridis, which led to their paying in their fine of rifles and rupees, and to the settlement of the Khyber Pass under its present conditions. In recognition of his distinguished gallantry at Dundee it was announced on Monday that the Queen had been pleased to approve of the promotion of Colonel (local Licutenant-General) Sir W. P. Symons, K.C.B., commanding 4th Division Natal Field Force, to be Major-General, Supernumerary to the Establishment. According to the latest reports, General Symons is progressing farourably, the bullet having been extracted favourably, the bullet having been extracted.

Colonel John Sherston, D.S.O., of the Rifle Brigade, who was killed at the battle of Dundee, or Glencoe, was a nephew of Lord Roberts, and was with him as aide-de camp in the second Afghan campaign. He was at the engagement at Charahsiah, in the operations round Cabul in 1879, and the famous march to Candahar. In 1881 he was in the Mahsood Wuzerce expedition to Burmah as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General. Several times mentioned in despatches, Colonel Sherston received the Distinguished Service Order at the close of the Burmah campaign, and in 1898 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General in Bengal. Our portrait is by Johnston and Hoffman,

Captain George Anthony Weldon, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was killed at Dundee, joined his regiment from the Militia in 1886, attaining his company nine years later. He served in the Burmese expedition of 1887-89 and was in his thirty-fourth year. Our portrait is by Lafayette, Dublin.

Second Lieutenant A. H. M. Hill, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, who was killed at Dundee, was appointed to his regiment from the 4th (Militia) Battalion last May. Our portrait is by Werner and Son, Dublin.

Captain M. H. K. Pechell, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was killed at the Battle of Dundee, had served in five previous campaigns, although only just thirty-two years of age. He joined the Army as a second Leutenant in the Royal Irish Rifles in 1888, being transferred to the K.R.R.C. a few months later. In 1891 he served in both the Hazara and Miranzai expeditions, in 1895 in the Chitral relief operations, and in 1898 with the Nile expedition, for his services in which he was mentioned in despatches. In 1897 Captain Pechell was selected for employment in the Egyptian Army, but had recently rejoined his regiment. Our portrait is by Mayall and Co., Piccadilly.

Captain and Adjutant Frederick H. Bourne Connor, of the 1st Battalion Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), who was

South Africa. A good word is also due to the sound of which there are a dozen. Thorough without being 14 the contains in its 420 pages an astonishing amount of which reportation admirably arranged and the sound of admirably arranged and easy of reference.

A QUESTION OF FOOD.—One of the most of of this great ship, says The Golden Penny is an article on the Oceanic, is the amount of be consamed by its 2,000 inhabitants on a liverpool to New York and return. One of the ant items is meat. The consumption of best as on most passenger steamships, will be inthat of mutton. This would make about 33.90 17,000lb. of mutton. About 500lb. of joints at bullock weighing 800lb. or 850lb.; 66 bullocks " required, of 8colb. or 85olb weight each, to sufficient stored for the round voyage of the Oceanic. joints per sheep carcass, the number of sheep required would be 283. This, with lamb, yeal, and potation of the property of the same to th 50 pigs, totals up to rather over 5,000lb. of butchet Two thousand five hundred pounds of conce and the will be laid in store for the round voyage.

THE PORTRAIT of "Frederick Duke of Yorks" | Seem ticle on Post's Com article on British Commanders in Chief in our last and was from the painting by the late John Jackson, R.A.

course of

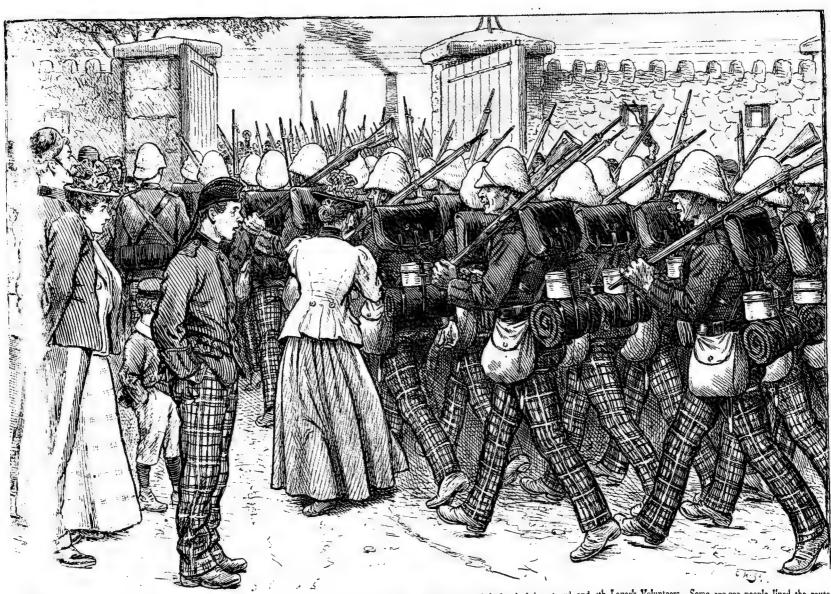
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OCTOBER 18 ····

many units which embarked at Scuthampton on Sunday was the 2nd Royal Fusiliers. They sailed in the Pavonia. Our illustration shows them in the railway shed while waiting to embark, eagerly devouring the Sunday papers with deta Is of the battle of Elands Laagte

NEWS OF VICTORY: THE ARRIVAL OF THE SUNDAY PAPERS AT SOUTHAMPTON



The Continuous of the state of the sense of

Volunteers and the band of the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Lanark Volunteers. Some 100,000 people lined the route and cheered the men very heartily

FROM GLASGOW TO THE FRONT: THE DEPARTURE OF THE 2ND CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES)

## The Boers and their Suzerain

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TRANSVAAL

PART II.

THE story of the Transvaal as it at present exists begins with about the period of the Crimean War, since which time the Boers have governed themselves, save in the years 1877-80, when the Transvaal was in the hands of the British. Mr. Lacy, who knows the Transvaal Boers well enough by long life amongst them to be aware that they are by no means all Godfearing patriarchs, describes their whole existence as "one long succession of raids upon their neighbours, black and white. Putting aside their numerous raids on the Matabele, the Zulus, the Bakwains, the Famangwato, the Barolongs, the Griquas, the Basutos, the Bapedi, the Shangaans, the Swazis, the 'Knobnoses,' and many other coloured tribes, in 1842 they raided Durban; in 1848 they attacked the English community at Ploemfontein; in 1852 they attacked and destroyed Livingstone's station at Sechili's; in later years they seized upon what was really English territory in Zululand; in the early eighties they raided Stellaland and Goshenland, and had to be turned out by Sir Charles Warren; and in 1890 they attempted to raid Charterland (Rhodesia), and were only prevented by the tact, patience, and bravery of "-Dr. Leander Starr Jameson, hero of the "Jameson Raid" of the closing days of 1895! But this is anticipating.

In its early days the Transvaal Republic had no milch cow in the shape of a group of gold mines worked by Uitlanders. As early as 1854 gold was discovered, but the Republican Government, apprehensive of being swamped by arrivals seeking fortune, forbade further prospecting under a heavy penalty! For many years the "South African Republic," as its founders had ambitiously named it, had to struggle to stave off bankruptcy. In the days when we were occupied with the Crimean War the Transvaal and the Orange Free State were by no means a loving couple, and the effort to unite them caused strife. In 1860, when Pretorius, the first Transvaal President, became President of the Free State, a civil war followed which lasted two years, as many as eight burghers being killed and a large number wounded in one fight. Pretorius finally fixed his affections on the Northern Republic, of which he was re-elected President in 1864. He it was who, by claiming Delagoa Bay as part of the Transvaal's dominions, raised the dispute between Great Britain and Portugal as to the ownership of the Bay, and thus led to the arbitration in which, with our usual luck, we lost the Bay by the award of the French President, Marshal Macmahon, in 1875. It was at this time that the Rev. T. I. Burgers, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, from the Cape, was elected President. He was a man of progressive ideas—introduced European principles in education, endeavoured to raise a European loan, tried to make a railway to Delagoa Bay, and so on. Perhaps it was his progressiveness which caused many of the Boers to dislike him and start trekking again. To add to his troubles, the chief of the Bapedi tribe, Secococni, rose in rebellion, and successfully resisted the Boer commando sent to reduce him to submiss on.

## THE ANNEXATION AND THE REVOLT

The last straw was annexation of the Republic by the British. Mr. John Morley is wholly mistaken in supposing that Sir Bartle Frere had anything to do with that event. The Cape histories put it down to Lord Carnarvon, who having become a convert to the scheme of South African Con'ederation mooted by Sir George Grey when High Commissioner at Care Town, was not willing to be baulked by what he deemed trifles in bringing about so desirable a remedy for disunion. Lord Carnarvon's first step was to send out Mr. Frouce, the historian—some of his experience may be read in his fascinating book "Oceana." Barkis, in the shape of the Cape, not being then willin'—the Cape has often been Laodicean when Imperial schemes were afoot—Lord Carnarvon sent out Sir Theophilus Shepstone, a Natalian colonist, to try what he could do in the Transvaal, thepstone arrived in Pretoria on January 22, 1877—only twenty-two years or so away from us-and as the Queen's Special Commissioner speedily received petitions for annexation or intervention from various parts of the country. President Burgers summoned the Volksraad in extraordinary session to lay before the members this alternative:-

A radical reform of the whole Constitution, legislative, executive, and judicial; that the burghers must loyally, promptly, and vigorously act up to their legal obligations, and support the Government of their own choosing; or else accept Confederation with the other South African States and Colonies under the British flag.

The buighers, sorely reluctant, chose reform, drew up a new Constitution, ordered payment of arrear taxes, and formed a Ministry, and then went home. And then, on April 12, 1877, Sir Theophilus Shepstone annexed the country. Paul Kruger and Dr. Jorissen went to I ngland to protest; and later on, in 1878, Kiuger, Joubert (the present general) and Bok went again to London, carrying a memorial with 6,591 signatures, but their prayer was not granted. It is curious and significant that both Kruger and Jorissen on their return took office under the British Government. In point of fact, the Boers were secretly preparing to revolt, but kept their preparations carefully in the dark. revolt, but kept their preparations carefully in the dark. When, however, Sir T. Shepstone was withdrawn, and Sir W. O. Lanyon appointed in his place, rebellion broke out. Firstly, the Boers began to resist the officers of the High Court and refuse to pay their taxes. On December 10, 1879, a massed meeting passed resolutions to boycott the Imperial officers and repudiate the Queen's sovereignty. Sir Garnet Wolseley was relieved in March, 1880, by Sir George Colley, and the Boers became quiet in hope of relief from the Government of Mr. Gladstone, but nothing came, and so at last they massed at Pardekraal in December, and set up their Republic, with Kruger, Joubert and Pretorius as a Triumvirate, Dr. Jorissen as State Attorney, and Joubert, "Sliem," or crafty "Piet," as Commandant-General.

## THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

The vierkleur, the flag of the Republic, was hoisted at Heidelberg on December 16, 1880, the anniversary known as Dingaan's Day in memory of the voortrekkers' defeat of the Zulu chief Dingaan. Three commandos, or bodies of armed burghers, were despatched from Paardekraal—one to Heidelberg, one to Potchefstroom, to get the proclamation printed, and one to intercept the 04th Regiment, known to be on its way from Lydenburg to

Pretoria. The War of Independence opened-if we except the stopping of a patrol and the seizure of Heidelberg, which was undefended—with the attack on this ill-fated regiment at Bronkhorst Spruit, a defile filled with boulders in the bed of a "spruit" or stream that sometimes carries all before it in flood but which is usually dry. One crosses the melancholy scene of the tragedy in passing from Pretoria to Delagoa Bay by rail. The guide-book of the district says, "Without any declaration of hostility the Boers, concealed behind the boulders in the neighbourhood of the road shot down a detachment of the the neighbourhood of the road, shot down a detachment of the 94th Regiment, numbering 270 persons, under Colonel Anstruther. All but twenty men and one officer fell within a few minutes. The dead lie buried near the scene of action." He was marching with his band playing, it is said, and one can imagine the consternation of his men as they were crossing the spruit, probably hot and fatigued, and with their rifles slung at their backs, when reports rang out from behind the big stones and bullets fell like a storm of deadly hail. It was, in truth, not a fight but a massacre, a gigantic assassination. The only redeeming feature is the humane treatment by the Boers of the seven officers and ninety-one men who were

Sir George Colley, then in Natal as Governor, at once set out with what force he could collect to enter the Transvaal. He was forestalled at the pass through the border mountains by General Joubert, the Boer Commander, who did not shrink from invading Natal, taking up a strong position at Laing's Nek. This position Colley, on January 28, 1881, endeavoured to storm. attacking party, numbering 1,100 men, was headed by Colonel Deane. It was by no means equal to the task. Commander Romilly's despatch says that "Colonel Deane, with splendid gallantry, tried to carry the hill by a rush. His horse was shot, but he extricated himself, and, dashing forward on foot, fell riddled with bullets, ten yards in front of the foremost man." The attack was repulsed, and one account says that the Boers, sitting down as the soldiers went back down the hill, shot them "like rabbits." Nevertheless, the 58th, supported by part of the 60th, fell back leisurely, without haste or confusion, re-formed at the foot of the hill, and marched back into position in good order. All the staff and mounted officers and 190 rank and file had been shot down.

The night before Laing's Nek, Joubert replied to Colley's summons to dismiss by a letter in which he said, inter alia: - "We must emphatically repeat that we are willing to assist in respect of the wishes of the Imperial Government for the Confederation of South Africa. . . . We would be satisfied with the cancellation of the annexation and the restoration of the South African Republic under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, so that once a year the British flag shall be hoisted." That disposition

disappeared after the "stricken field."

On February 8 followed the affair of Ingogo Heights. As General Colley, with 300 men, was marching between his camp at Mount Prospect and the town of Newcastle, he was attacked by the Boers, four officers being killed and three wounded, and 150 men killed or

The Battle of Majuba Hill—the "Hill of Doves"—was in the same unlucky neighbourhood. Majuba is a gloomy mountain on the frontier, overlooking the road from Natal to the Transvaal near the pass of Laing's Nek. On the night of February 26 General Colley left his camp at Mount Prospect with 600 men, and climbed the fatiguing slope of the Hill to the top, which is not quite flat, but somewhat hollowed out like a rough saucer. Here 400 of the men were posted, and, as they say in Natal, fell asleep after their tiring climb through the night. In the early morning the Boers in the camp below were dismayed by the discovery that the redcoats had occupied a spot thus commanding their camp. They were actually on the point of taking to their waggons, when a bold spirit conceived the idea of scaling the mountain on the steep side next themselves, and making an effort by way of forlorn hope to dislodge the soldiers. A hundred and fifty volunteers swarmed up the hill, making as little noise, and as much use of cover, as was possible. The troops were thrown into confusion, and began to retire, and although they fought stubbornly against the sharpshooters above them, they were driven down the hill with deplorable slaughter. Sir George Colley, six other officers, and ninety men were killed, and two hundred wounded and captured, whilst the Boers allege that they lost only one man killed and five wounded. It was not cowardice that lost the fight. Three companies of the 92nd Highlanders, the regiment most distinguished in the Candahar march, were at Majuba. Here are two incidents recorded in the official

While the Boers closed with our troops near the wells, Corporal Farmer held a white flag over the wounded, and when the arm holding the flag was shot through he called out that he had 'another.' He then raised the flag with the other arm and

continued to do so until that also was pierced by a bullet."
"A Scotchman in the Boer ranks called upon Private Murray to surrender. The latter replied, 'I'll see you d—d first,' and jumped down, receiving a bullet wound in the arm. Half way down the hill his knee fell out of joint, but, obtaining the assistance of a comrade to restore it to place, he returned at six o'clock with his rifle and side-arms to camp."

It is computed that in this and the other encounters of the war the British loss was 800 officers and men, whilst the Boers had but eighteen killed and thirty-three wounded. Compared with the carnage of I uropean war the total is small; the defeats have been ridiculously overrated by the more ignorant of the Boers and their toadies. But the lesson was certainly sharp.

## SINCE RETROCESSION

Most authorities hold that Sir Evelyn Wood had the Boers at his mercy when he agreed to terms with them on March 21, 1881. By that time he had 10,000 men in position to avenge their comrades' blood, whilst General Roberts had reached Cape Town and 10,000 more troops were on the way. But the orders from home admitted of no retaliation. Mr. Gladstone gave back the country; President Brand in the Free State and Mr. Hofmeyr at the Cape used their efforts for peace; and by the Convention of Pretoria, signed on April 5, 1881, Her Majesty's Commissioners guaranteed that from August 8, "complete self-government, subject to the suzerainty of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors," should be accorded to the inhabitants of the Transvaal territory, subject to certain reservations. For example of the reservations, Article II, reserves to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors "(a) the right to appoint a British resident in and for the above State, with such duties and functions as are hereinafter defined; (b) the right to move troops through the said State in time of war or in case of the apprehension of immediate war between the Suzerain Power and any foreign State or native tribe in South Africa; and (c) the control of the external relations of the said State, including the conclusion of treaties and the conduct of diplomatic intercourse with foreign Powers, such the aid of enterprising Powers in ousting the British In the Government from our rightful possessions in South Africa. 1 knows the Boer delegates, Mr. Kruger, General Smile, knows the Boet detegates, Art London, succeeded and Mr. Gladstone to Carry still further to loiley of Derby and MI. Ginetector of the control of the control of the word "Suzerainty" disappears, whilst the control of torsies folicy is reduced to a veto. Had the Boers been wise, that would have been content with such a remarkable and unmistance proof of our good intentions towards them, and would have we of repelling our co-operation in developing the manriches the Uitlanders have shown the Transvaal to tunately, since the discovery of the Witwatersrand . Unfor-1 wo years after the London Convention was signed, they seen set their heart upon cultivating the friendship and assistation cur rivals rather than ourselves, and have ended at last in the g the frog of the fable by puffing out their cheeks announcing: world as a "Sovereign International State," and conwith the most powerful and wealthy Empire in the se-

## Books in Brief

DR. BRANDES is a critic of such high standing that a would be a work of supercrogation on our part to give an ori. essay of his, more particularly when, as in this cahis essays are men of whose work he has made a In the present work, "Henrik Ibsen, Bonns" .: Heinemann), Dr. Brandes publishes three "Impres and his work, and between the writing of each "In passion" there was an interval of sixteen years. No English had an ilsen could be considered complete which did not include some veris from Mr. William Archer, and we cannot do better than quote part of the "Introduction" he contributes to this volume. can remember no other instance in which a critic, having followed the work of a great poet from practically the outset of the poet's career, has made, so to speak, a journal of his impressions and republished them at last, with no correction or mulification of any moment, simply in the chronological order of their original appearance. This is what Dr. Brandes has done. His louck is thus not a focussed appreciation of the whole of Ibsen 1y the whole of Brandes, if I may so express it, but rather a contemporaneously noted record of the ever-developing relation throughout more than thirty years of these two remarkable minds." Personally, we think that Englishmen as a whole are too optimistically inclined to allow of Ibsen ever becoming popular in this country. "Hisen," says Dr. Brandes, "looks upon the life of the present day with the eye of a pessimist, not a pessimist in the sense that melancholy is his muse, his work a lamentation on the hapless lot of humanity, and his inspiration a deep sense of the tragedy inherent in the mere fact of human existence, but a pessimist whose pessimism is of a moral character akin to contempt and indignation. He does not be moan, he indicts." As a nation we are too healthy-minded (Ilsenites might say conceited) to see nothing but bad in humanity. In companing Ibsen and Flaubert Dr. Brandes says:—"Ibsen says the average man is small, egoistical, and pitiful. In Flaubert's eyes man is lad because he is stupid, in Ibsen's he is stupid because he is tad." And we might add, in ours, he might be worse. However, whatever we think of Ibsen's idea of humanity, it does not alter the fact that Dr. Brandes' criti ism on both Ibsen and Bjornson is a masterly piece of work.

From a good Catholic's point of view, the "Life of Poje Leo NIII.," by Julien de Narfon, translated in m the French ly G. A. Raper (Chapman and Hall), may be all that is desirable, but to most of us it will appear rather too panegyrical. Nevertheless, it contains a wonderful amount of information regarding His Holiness-his youth, education, his rise, and his life in the Variean. Che would think, from the author's account, that Viccotto Pecci was predestined to rise to be head of the Roman Carbelle Charch. He sees in every action of the child some sign of his figure greatures. For instance, he quotes a letter from the chik. . a . . r. in which she says the boy has a passion for horses, he rick the without holding on, and on one occasion leads has the fountain, and says "Woa!" like a grow author's comment on this is: "The child is latter . . Jer. The 🗎 : n an, and ncteristic it may not be too much to say that one of the a win insisted traits of the great Pope is discernible in the little in leading his uncle's horse all by himself." That? rely well, but nocession. it is going rather too far when the author com; of Mgr. Pecci, on his appointment to the bird. ni rising all when he was conducted to the cathedral, the as in their the civil and religious officials, and the University insignia, :ldaquin, robes, Mgr. Pecci wearing his mitre and full riding on a horse caparisoned with white, and i children carried by eight attendants, over his head, and gth, to the belonging to the best families strewing flowers. o ntains a entry of Christ into Jerusalem on an ass. The great number of interesting illustrations. . anters in . . . Sport

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Mr.

We should strongly advise all sportsmen, big. particular, to read Mr. F. Vaughan Kirby's (Mar in East Central Africa" (Rowland Ward) every point of view. The author has travelled or Central Africa, and for that reason travellers are read the book. He has shot elephants, the hippopotami, clands, in fact all kinds of big gance. hunters turn green with envy, and beyond this he tell of every description. The book abounds it anecdotes of an entertaining description, Vet. Ma true sportsmen, is very severe on the men who kill? and reminds other hunters that it is their duty to a prehensive and far-reaching scheme for the present

ey R. S. "The Rise of Portuguese Power in India" (1497)
Whiteway (Constable) is undoubtedly avaluable additionable and the property of the public and the property of the public and history in that he of the most important of our possessions. The author He has knows of no English book which covers the same god i of the given us not merely a record of the military expedine light change of Governors, but also the details which to n of the on the social life and on the idiosyncrasies of the i cruelty. time. The history of the Portuguese in India is a his atter even bloodshed, and oppression, and it is not surprising in so short a period as fifty years their power began Whiteway has done his work very thoroughly; the cate and pains Whiteway has done his work very thoroughly; the cate and pains when has taken to get at reliable authorities must have been enormous, as one can see by the long list of names he mentions.

A POSITION

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## The Theatres

Mr. GRUNDY's play, The Black Tulip, founded on La Tulipe Noire by the elder Dumas, will be produced at the re-opening of the HAYMARKET Theatre this (Saturday) evening. Its scene, as already noted, is laid in Holland in the days of the historical Tulip arready noted, is taid in Holland in the days of the instollar Thip mania, when William of Orange, afterwards King of England, who is a prominent personage in the play, was a young man of two-and-twenty. Prince William will be played by Mr. Frederick Harrison, the heroine Rosa, daughter of Gryphus, the jailor in the prison at The Hague, by Miss Winifred Emery, and the persecuted hero, Carnellin van Rosale the talin ameteur, by Mr. Chril Mande. The Cornelius van Baerle, the tulip amateur, by Mr. Cyril Maude. The play is in five acts, with a like number of changes of scene.

Mr. Louis N. Parker's new play, which is to be produced at the re-opening of TERRy's Theatre on Monday evening next, is now known as Caftain Birchell's Luck, and not as T.e Featherstones, as originally intended. Mr. Scott-Buist, who will commence his term of management in the absence of Mr. Edward Terry and his company, will play on this occasion the part of Captain Birchell.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's new play, Miss Hobbs, which has been produced with success in New York, and will in due time be produced on the London stage, is very favourably spoken of in American papers. From their summaries of the story it appears that the heroine entertains a poor opinion of the male sex, and deems it her duty to warn female acquaintances of the petils of matrimony. With the best intentions she interferes in the domestic differences of a young married couple, and undertakes to cure what she considers to be the infatuation of the wife by captivating her husband, and thus demonstrating his worthlessness. Unluckily for herself, however, the temptress, owing to a mistake of identity, which is described as "plausibly managed," makes love to the wrong man, and is thus caught in her own trap. Miss Annie Russell, who is well remembered by London playgoers by her clever performance in Sue, at the GARRICK Theatre two years ago, plays the leading part.

Fpropos of the striking souvenir of the magnificent revival of King John at HER MAJESTY'S Theatre, which will shortly be at the disposal of visitors to that house, a correspondent asks whether these publications which record so much that is interesting about the productions of the theatres in these days, find their way to the British Museum library, where they would be available for the use of future historians of the drama and the stage. According to the Literary Copyright Act, a copy of every book sold or offered for sale must within a month be deposited at the British Museum. Our correspondent's question is of some importance, because it is hardly likely that any private person has been able to form and preserve a complete collection of these trifles.

Many persons will be glad to know that there is once more a prospect of a successful revival in London of that popular class of entertainment which is associated with the names of the late Mr. and Mrs. German Reed. Mr. W. G. Elliot, the well-known comedian, will on Thursday next make another commencement at Sir

GEORGE'S HALL in co-operation with Mr. George Grossmith. The programme will consist of short pieces, entitled A Modern Craze and The Ordeal of the Honeymoon, followed by Mr. Grossmith with some of his amusing musical recitals.

Mrs. Langtry, with her company, together with Mr. Grundy's play, *The Degenerates*, have migrated from the HAYMARKET to the GARRICK, where they will continue to appear in this piece till some six or seven weeks hence, when Mrs. Langtry is under engagement to return to America. Two important changes in the cast have been made coincidently with this removal—Mr. Charles Hawtrey has been succeeded by Mr. Fred Kerr, and Mr. Gottschalk by Mr. De Lange. Here it may be noted that Mrs. Langtry has given up -at least for the present-the intention of publishing her autobiography, which till lately was supposed to be in the press.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's new comic opera, which is to succeed the present revival of II.M.S. Pinafere, is in active rehearsal. The author of the book is Captain Bas I Hood, whose happy knack of rhyming has been already exhibited in The French Maid and other musical pieces. The east will consist for the most part at a formers whose names are associated with the SAVOY stage, had had one important recruit will be included in the person of V so Leach Yaw, the American soprano.

Horadora, the new musical play in two acts—lock horses, Owen Hall (author of The Gisha), music by Mr. Leslie Sin will be produced by Mr. Tom B. Davis at the Lyric Theatre day, November 8. The title of the piece is derived to that of an island in cultivation as a flower farm in which the .... of the first act is supposed to pass.

"Cromwell, Mr. Lewis Waller." So far the cast is for charlewed of the new historical play on which Mr. Laurence Irvi author of Peter the Great, is said to be engaged in collaborate with Mr. Heslewood. The Lord Protector is, of course, no stage. Perhaps his strangest reincarnation was in the n of the late Mr. Belmore, who, much to the surprise of the , i:ygoing public, was chosen to play Cromwell in the original . I of Mr. Willis's Charles I, at the LYCEUM.



This design was prepared for the cover of the Toast List at the Annual Oyster Feast, which took place at Colchester on Wednesday, with the Mayor Alderman Edwin J. Sanders, in the Chair

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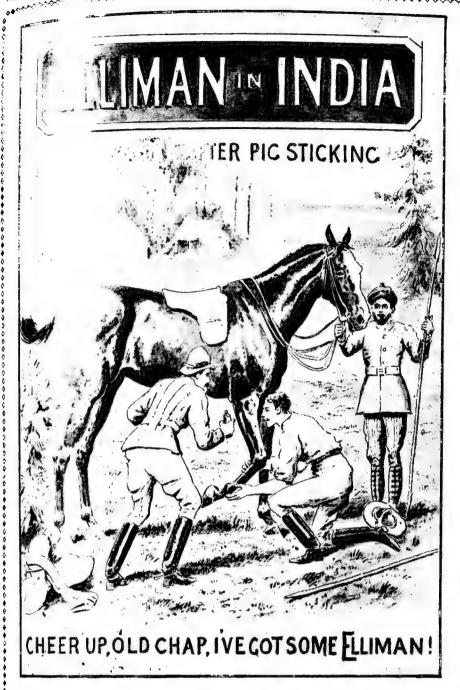
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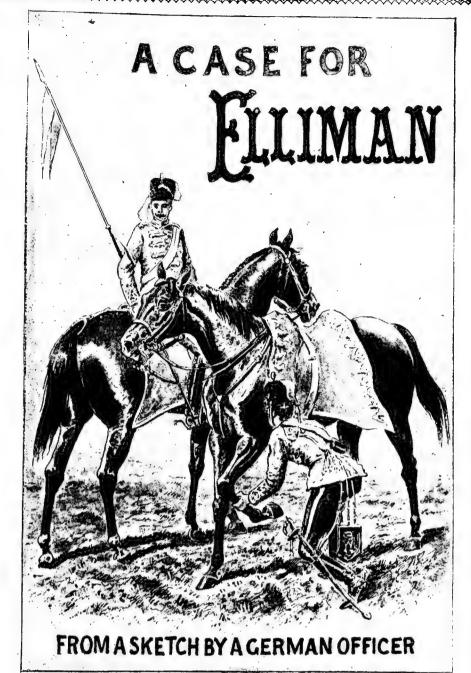
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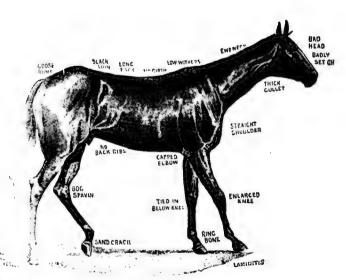
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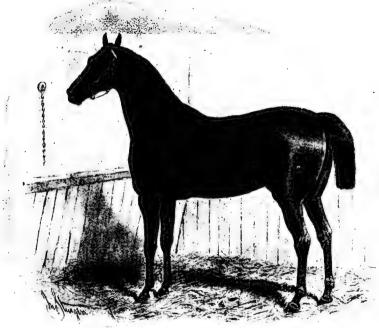
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Of Nile blue panne, tucked and stitche I. Vest and insertions of suipure, and tie ends of same. Hat of tucked velvet same hue, and black plames

wishes it to be, an interesting supplement to those books on Northern Russia by Mr. F. G. Jackson, Mr. Trevor-Battye and

The vast, almost untravelled district extending from Norway in the west, along the coast of the Arctic Ocean to Siberia in the east, and known to us as the province of Archangel, and of which the author of this volume is the Governor, is at the present time, to all intents and purposes, an undeveloped country. The few roads it possesses are impassable during the long winter menths, and of railways there are none to speak of. The natural riches of the province are immense. "The rich and varied fisheries of the Murman (Lapland) coast, the White Sea, and varied insheries of the Murman (Lapland) coast, the Write Sea, and the Gulf of Mezen would of themselves, if properly worked, be sufficient to provide the central and eastern parts of Russia, including both capitals, with cheap and excellent fish. The district of the Petchova, the islands of Kolgueff, Vaigatch, and Novaia Zemlia abound with fur-bearing animals, while the Arctic Ocean and Kara Sea teem with every kind of seal and marine animal. The vast natural and mineral riches of the country—naphtha, for instance, and salt springs, silver, lead, copper, and iron ores—still instance, and salt springs, silver, lead, copper, and iron orcs—still lie untouched," whilst there are more than 88,000,000 acres of Crown Forest, which might easily be made a substantial and permanent item of foreign trade and State revenue. The author tells us that at one time the province, both commercially and industrials trially, was most prosperous, and its trade continued to extend as long as the means of communication inland were in a more or less primitive condition. The produce of the eastern parts of Russia, grain, flax, &c., found its way to the nearest natural port of Archangel, the fishing, marine, and animal industries providing return cargoes. But as communication improved throughout the whole of Russia, excepting the north, the products of the Volga provinces, owing to the greater cheapness and rapidity of transport, flowed to the Baltic and Black Sea ports, or else towards the eastern boundaries of Russia.

Then, again, the Province of Archangel is not able to raise enough grain for its own consumption, and between two and three million poods have to be imported every year. This grain, previous to the opening of the Vologda Archangel Railway, had to be sent by river, or by road. The shallowness of the rivers, the dangers of navigation, and other circumstances entailing risks and delays in the transport, demanded a considerable outlay for at least a year in advance. Here, naturally, the grain-holders and monopolists stepped in, with the result that the poor consumer had to suffer. The rise in prices forced the traders and fishermen of the north to disburse the greater part of their earnings tor grain alone. "Thus," says the author, "the most pressing needs are the development of the various trades and industries on the one hand, and the cheapening of grain on the other. All the measures taken by the Government to accomplish these ends have, so far, merely succeeded in rendering temporary assistance; and, therefore, especially when we take into consideration the enormous distances between the different trading localities, and the brief period of time available for work in these Arctic regions, we are forced to the conclusion that nothing can revive the wellbeing of the country, and open up its natural riches, but improved means of transit, leading to closer and prompter business intercourse. In a word, the construction of railways, telegraph lines, together with the extension of steamboat communication, has now become absolutely essential to the commercial and industrial life of the whole province."

Mr. Engelhardt, naturally, writes from the processian official, and regards all the advantages as a means of increasing the revenue of the processme time, he shows that capitalists would have getting a good return for their money, if properly a present day, all the trade of the country seems to of a few monopolists.

The book contains numerous photographs and sisso well translated that it shows no sign of Letter en written in a foreign language.



FUR WRAP

Chinchilla cape, with tie of pale grey chiffon. Hat of elle beaver, with scarf with fringed ends



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## Music

#### DEATH OF SIGNOR FOLI

THE popular basso, Signor Foli, died very suddenly on Friday night last week at Southport, and in the presence of Mr. Tillett and other friends he was buried there on Tuesday. On the Saturday previous to his death he had been to Liverpool to see off by the boat Miss Clara Butt and Mr. Vert, who then sailed for America on a tour. He caught a chill on the landing-stage, and this speedily developed into double pneumonia, from which on the Friday he died, at the age of sixty-four. Allan James Foley, to give him his real name, was a native of Tipperary, and a carpenter, who emigrated to America, and there discovered a voice which



THE LATE SIGNOR FOLI

was trained in Naples under Bisaccia. He came out as an opera singer in Italy, and thence worked his way to Paris, where in 1865 he was engaged by Mr. Mapleson, who brought him out at theold Her Majesty's Theatre as St. Bris, in Les Huguenots. For something lke a quarter of a century Foli was principal basso at Her Majesty's Opera, either at Drury Lane or Her Majesty's, and on tour in the provinces and in the United States. During this time he sang, it is said, parts in upwards of sixty

operas. He had a magnificent voice, extending from E below the line to F, but his production was rather rough, and he never was a great actor. During his early days also he sang frequently in oratorio from the time when, in 1866, he appeared with Mr. Santley in a performance of *Israel in Egyp!*, given by the National Choral Society at the old St. Martin's Hall. He likewise sang at most of the Festivals. Of late years, however, he has confined himself mainly to ballads, in which he was extremely popular, both in town and country. Foli, whose taste for carpentering in an amateur form lasted almost to the day of his death, was a frequent operator upon the Stock Exchange, and it is understood he has left a good deal of money, which, as Madame Rosita Foli is provided for by an annuity, will by his will, be divided among his brothers and sisters. Foli was extremely popular, both with the public and with his colleagues. Our portrait is from a photograph by Elliott and Fry.

"SAN TOY" AT DALY'S

San Toy, by Messrs. Edward Morton and Sidney Jones, with which Daly's Theatre re-opened on Saturday, will probably be a far better piece a few weeks hence, when its first act has been greatly compressed, and when the music has been brightened and the fun of the libretto has been more developed. At present the humour consists mainly in the pigeon-English of a Chinese servant, Li, a part capitally played by Mr. Huntley Wright. The story, a more sensible one than usual, deals with a young Chinese lady, San Toy, who, in order to escape service in the Emperor's Bodyguard, is made to dress as a boy, in much the same way as Peggy Moody in the old comedy. Boy as Miss Marie Tempest may pretend to be, and charming as she looks in her Chinese jacket and pantomime tights, two people are not deceived as to her sex, namely, the villain of the piece, a Chinese student who is in love with her, and the hero, a young British officer (a part played by Mr. Hayden Coffin), who, it need hardly be said, ultimately becomes her husband. San Toy is taken to Peking, apparently for no better reason than that she shall appear in the very handsome uniform of an officer of a Guard of Chinese Amazons, formed to protect the Emperor from the wiles of the English ladies—foreign she-devils. San Toy, at Peking, nearly becomes the wife of the Emperor, but is saved by the jealousy of the Dowager Empress.

All this, of course, is more or less the excuse for brilliant spectacle, for songs and dances, and for bright processions and tableaux displaying the glories of the Chinese dresses and uniforms, of which Mr. George Edwardes and his subordinates have been extremely lavish. The review of the Amazon Guards and the Festival of the Full Moon are only two of the delightful situations with which the piece abounds. The music needs a good deal more variety, but it is melodious enough, and, although the style may be familiar to the frequenters of Dally's and the Galery, the songs and duets given to Miss Marie Tempest and Mr. Hayden Coffin are worthy of Mr. Jones's celebrity. It is true that more than one of the dramat s tersonæ and some of the lytical numbers, both as to words and music, may open up reminiscences, for the Mandarin himself is another Pooh Bah, his "Six Little Wives" are the legitimate successors of "Ten Little Niggers," the song of "The Giddy Butterfly," so delightfully sung by Miss Tempest, will recall "The Gay Tom-Tit," the comic Chinese servant may have stepped bodily out of The Geisha, while Mr. Jone's livelier music is also to a certain extent influenced by the style of Sir Arthur Sullivan. Nevertheless, the piece is an excellent example of its class, void of offence and even refined; a capital after-dinner entertainment, the excessive abundance of which only needs to be reduced to make it as effective and, it is hoped, as popular as The Geisha itself.

#### CONCERTS OF THE WEEK

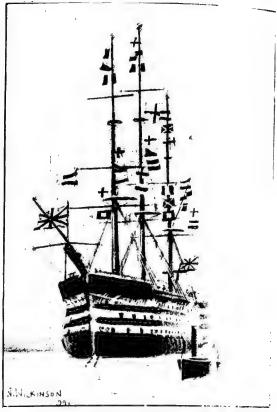
Dr. Richter started his autumn concerts at Queen's Hall on Monday, when he repeated Elgar's "Variations," which he produced last season, directed a magnificent performance of Tschaikowsky's "Symphonic Pathétique," and likewise produced, for the first time, the Pianoforte Concerto with which young Dohnányi carried off the laurels at the recent competition at Buda

Señor Sarasate made his first appearance this season in London

at the Crystal Palace on Saturday. The fog nod, , many of his admirers away, but those who was enthusiastic over the great Spanish violinist's render Bruch's First Violin Concerto in G Minor, and of soci own Spanish dances. At this concert M1, M4

. I.t were Dr Max 312-013 .i.tro laced

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Last Saturday being the anniversary of the battle of Tr. Che in rios, the day was celebrated on Nelson's old ship Victory, at Ports with as usul. In addition to the wreaths of laurel that deck the ship on this day, the famous signal made at Trafalgar was for the first time research. It is at flags to signal the words "England expects that every man will do isoduty."

TRAFALGAR DAY ON THE OLD " VICTORY " FROM A SKETCH BY N. WILKINSON

Dvorák's Symphonic Poem, "Heldenlied," are averslong but extremely effective piece for orchestra, in which the maste is supposed to suggest various phases of a hero's life, incl. Ing his death. which is the greatest event of all. The chief teature of the music, however, as in so many of the compositions of Dvorak's maturity, lies in the wonderful ingenuity and resource employed upon comparatively scanty thematic material.

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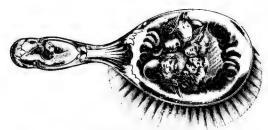
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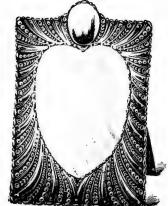
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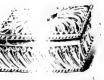


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## Notes from the Magazines

ALL ABOUT THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS

THE English Illustrated for November contains this month a whole series of articles connected with the war. The first, a history of the crisis by "Imperialist," briefly reviews the now familiar facts which have brought about the present state of affairs. The second article, by "Africanus," is a sketch of Sir Alfred Milner, one of the few "coming men" who have ever arrived anywhere. Very few people, says the writer rightly enough, realise the nature of a High Commissioner's duties.

To begin with, he is Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, const'tutional sovereign of a responsible colony, bounded by the fleeting policy of Co'onial Ministries. Then, as High Commissioner, he is supreme ruler of a great native population in Basutoland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate, governing semi-independent native chiefs by means of his local commissioners. Again, he has supreme authority over the territories of the Chartered Company, but no direct share in the administration. Then over Natal, a self-governing colony, with the notive annexes of Zululand and Amatongaland, he has, in the 1st resort, a somewhat shadowy control. Finally, he controls the diplomatic relation to the Imperial Government with the South African Republic and the Orange Free State.

It is quite easy to believe the writer's statement that the two positions-Governor and High Commissioner-are incompatible except in the hands of a man of genius. Cape Colony owns large native territories-Transkei and Southern Bechuanaland-and its Governor may have to assent to a native policy within those territories which the must refuse to apply to the Imperial Protectorates. Moreover, members of the Cape Parliament are in some cases very closely connected with the Volksraad, of the two Republics, and a Cape Ministry can, if it chooses, pass "resolutions" which make the High Commissioner's diplomatic task more difficult. The man who can steer clearly through such shoaly waters is destined to go far, and Sir Alfred Milner has so far acquitted himself in a manner to ensure the utmost confidence. Mr. Statham's chapter on President Kruger contains nothing particularly novel. Mr. Wilfrid Meynell gives in brief pathetic outline the life story of the ill-fated Sir George Pomeroy-Colley, and lastly, as an antidote to the strong Imperialism of the other writers, Mr. J. C. Voigt writes on "Leading Uitlanders: Another View". Mr. Voigt does not admire England. He compares British with Dutch rule at the Cape, and most unfavourably to the former, and he has no words with which to condemn the Uitlanders.

Having, under the provisions of the Transvaal mining law—the most free an l liberal mining law in the world—obtained possession of the richest portions of the gold-producing area on the Rand—the holdings of the Rand Mines and Consolidated Gold F.elds—the leaders of this Kimberley group of financiers soon dominated all the society and all the political life of Johannesburg. Practically the same men

colled and directed the wealthy diamond mining corporation of the De Beers Consolidated at Kimberley—the largest diamond mine in the world. By their policy of stifling individual enterprise, in order to carry out their great schemes of consolidation, they had ruined the trade and destroyed the prosperity of Kimberley, where the white population had dwindled from 40,000, in the early seventies, to some 10,000 only. They had amassed boundless wealth and riches for the "insiders" of their own "ring" of speculators. The soil of S uth Africa had made them "rich beyond the dreams of avarice." They used the wealth thus acquired not only for obtaining more wealth, but also for deliberately planning and scheming against the 1 berties of the little nation which was receiving them hospitably and treating them kindly.

The grievances, we are told, were entirely of their own creating, and their agitations were so gratuitously insulting and avowedly hostile to the Republic that the Government was compelled to resort to restrictive measures. Now, as the result, reforms "are to be forced, in violation of treaty obligations, on 'a foreign State,' by British bayonets." But, continues our indignant friend-

The unscrupulous diplomatists who are engineering the criminal movement of the forces of Empire-extension against Humanity, will find that they have underestimated the strength of the sentiment of nationality in South Africa. This sentiment is against them. If they ignore it their Empire will come to griefs rentiment is against them. If they ignore it their Empire will come to griefs the civilised world is not for them, as they say it is, but against them. The intelligent public opinion of England is against them. Thousands of Uitlanders in the Transvaal are against, not for them; for the Uitlanders do not all belong to the Kimberley group—do not all take their orders from an unpunished Privy Councillor.

It is just as well to know what the other side thinks, and here is an indictment with a vengeance.

#### THE FUTURE OF FRANCE

Great events are notoriously quickly forgotten, vet few things have been more astonishing lately than the entire disappearance of the Dreyfus case. It is not merely that the Transvaal War has blotted out everything of minor importance, it is that the public has dropped it and its principal actors out of mind. And yet, according to Mr. Steevens' very able article in *Harper's*, the Dreyfus case is the deepest cut which Paris has scored on the nation's body since 1870—perhaps since 1789. But the cut, deep though it is, says the writer, has not reached the vitals, and the provinces may heal it, as they have done again and again before. recuperative power of France has ever amazed the world, merely because the world has thought that France spelled only Paris. The provinces do nothing else but recuper ite."

Only that pr cess, especially with a dwindling population, cannot go on for ever. There will come in the end a day—and sooner, perhaps, than we think—when Paris will have sucked the nation dry, and the provinces will have no more to give. France will still be France, but no longera great Power. And in some ways the demand which these three years of factious frenzy have made on France is more exhausting than any of those from which she has recovered. In 1815 and 1871 it was comparatively easy for a united people to revive after foreign war. After the Revolution, when the whole fabric of society was swept away, there was a great faith wherewith to build up verything anew, and after that the miracle of Napoleon. In 1809, after the Dieyfus case, the great institutions of France still stand, but everybody knows them rotten. There is no faith, and because there is no faith there will be no miracle.

## Mural Notes

THE SEASON

Fog in the Channel, fog in London, mist in the country. Frosts at night, even in Cornwall, sun at noon, even at where the sun records are scantier than at the I . . I tol of London, the land lying low itself and facing the Lambett, south. A great time for wheat sowing and the threshing, for the raising of roots and potatoes. The sports as as bare to-day as he did three weeks later ?. run, and the general impression is now rather winterly them, , a fair and pleasant winter, but stil winter. The tricker the autumn glory of the fading foliage is the chief caus- impression. Bonfires burn bright in the crisp air, and the fills, gardener, are "as dry as a basket." The 182 test says the results from the bonfire is an excellent fertilizer, lat Lish is not infrequently more useful as cover to many h !. lants which will thrive out of doors all the year round if only to fe [rotecte] by half a foot of leaves, peat, moss, or litter non The wise farmer has taken a hint from the second housed his cattle early. It seldom pays to let even the broast housed his cattle early. bullocks get chilled, while cows go off at on control production of milk. The bite on the pastures is poor but time of year; there has, in fact, been little growth, as the tember raise · [tember rains quickly drained through into the thirsty sulsoil. ( : use making is in an exceptionally bad way. We hear that our ispose will need to be increased by fully a quarter, as demand is prove constant, and English production is reduced by at least that the state. The price made for English cheese shows a 10 per cent, ii- . . . the farmer is much out of pocket all the same.

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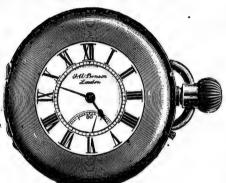
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possess what connoisseurs above all things appreciate, and the demand, which was brisk even a fortnight ago, and is already extremely active, shows how in this country anything of special excellence immediately finds a rapid market. If it were the fashion to "lay down" beer as it is wine, we should have in the first decade of the new century Bass of 1899 produced with the same unction as attaches to the uncorking of fine 1887 claret, of 1884 champagne, or of "comet" port. The big yield of hops has a good side for others than connoisseurs, for brewers will not be tempted to use other articles. There is enough for all?

OUR ORCHARDS AND SMALL FRUIT

There are not wanting cynics-and Tories-who affirm that Mr. Gladstone's public services will one day be summed up in his recommending farmers to produce-jam! Since that historic advice was given and excited controversy, the area devoted to orchards and small fruit has steadily increased and now stands at 228,603 acres of orchards, 71,526 acres of "bush fruit" and strawberries.

Jam, which used to be extensively imported, is now almost entirely home made; only the exquisite French "mirabelles" hold their own, and on how many English tables do we see the French fruit, fine as it doubtless is? Nent is far and away the chief fruit county of England, devoting 48,000 acres thereto against 29,000 in De on, 27,000 in Hereford, and 25,000 in Somerset. It will be seen that the choice is not climatic, for what Kent can do Sussex and Surrey could in most parts accomplish, and what Devon does both Cornwall to the west and Dorset to the S.E. might emulate. There is therefore plenty of room for an extension of English fruit land. There are four British counties without a single orchard. These are Shetland, Orkney, Kincardine, and Caithness, but there are 512 acres of land devoted to fruit trees and bush fruit within the county of London, and there are 9,300 acres in Middlesex. The capital may almost claim to be set in an orchard! In Scotland it is chiefly round Glasgow that orchards are found, a fact to be remembered when we are disposed to speak harshly of the Clyde city's own want of loveliness.

FLOCKS AND HERDS

The European country which "goes in"  $m_{\rm ost}$ cattle breeding and dairy farming is Denmark, when 751 of an ox or a cow to himself. This is still in Jesse Collings' ideal, but it means 751,000 cattle of inhabitants, and it puts England with its 270. million of inhabitants altogether into the shade. It to give place to France, Germany, Holland, Hand and Switzerland. With respect to sheep, the Uniheads the list. French farmers are not very mac mutton, and in Germany sheep are quite rare. It is to find that scarcely any sheep are kept in Switzeria. to a million people against 771,000 to the million the United Kingdom. We have certainly seen si land and in fair numbers, but so sophisticated has become that we have half a suspicion that they have the tourist season to complete the landscape !

ory million rattle per ad has also Sweden.  $\operatorname{Kingdom}$ olicial to her curious : iy 88.000

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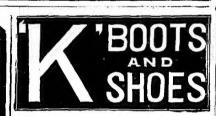
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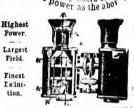
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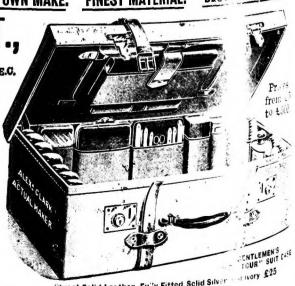
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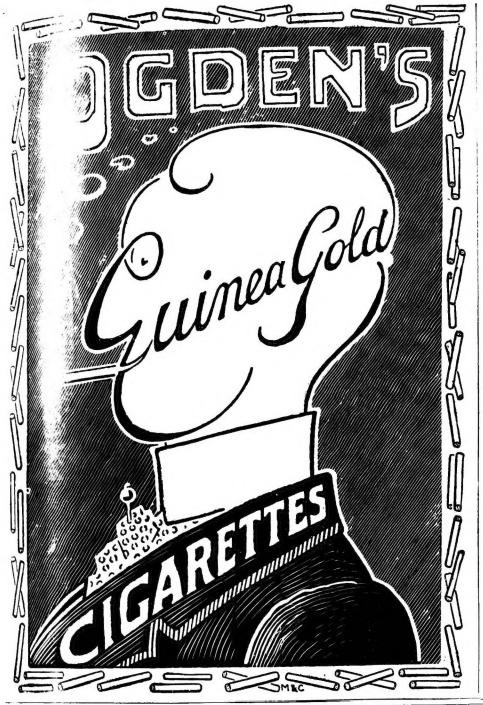
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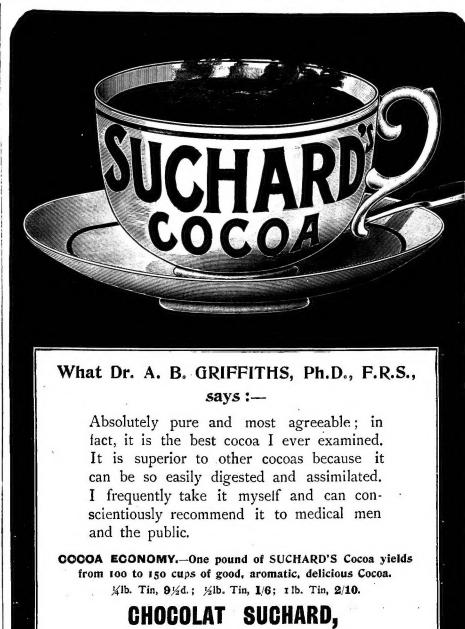
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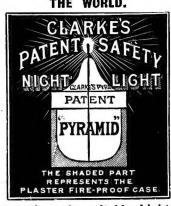
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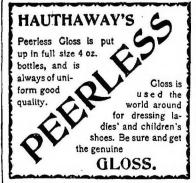
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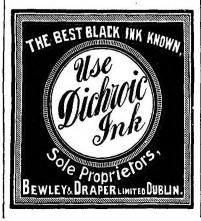


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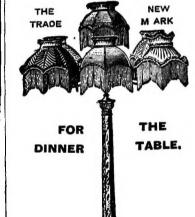
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